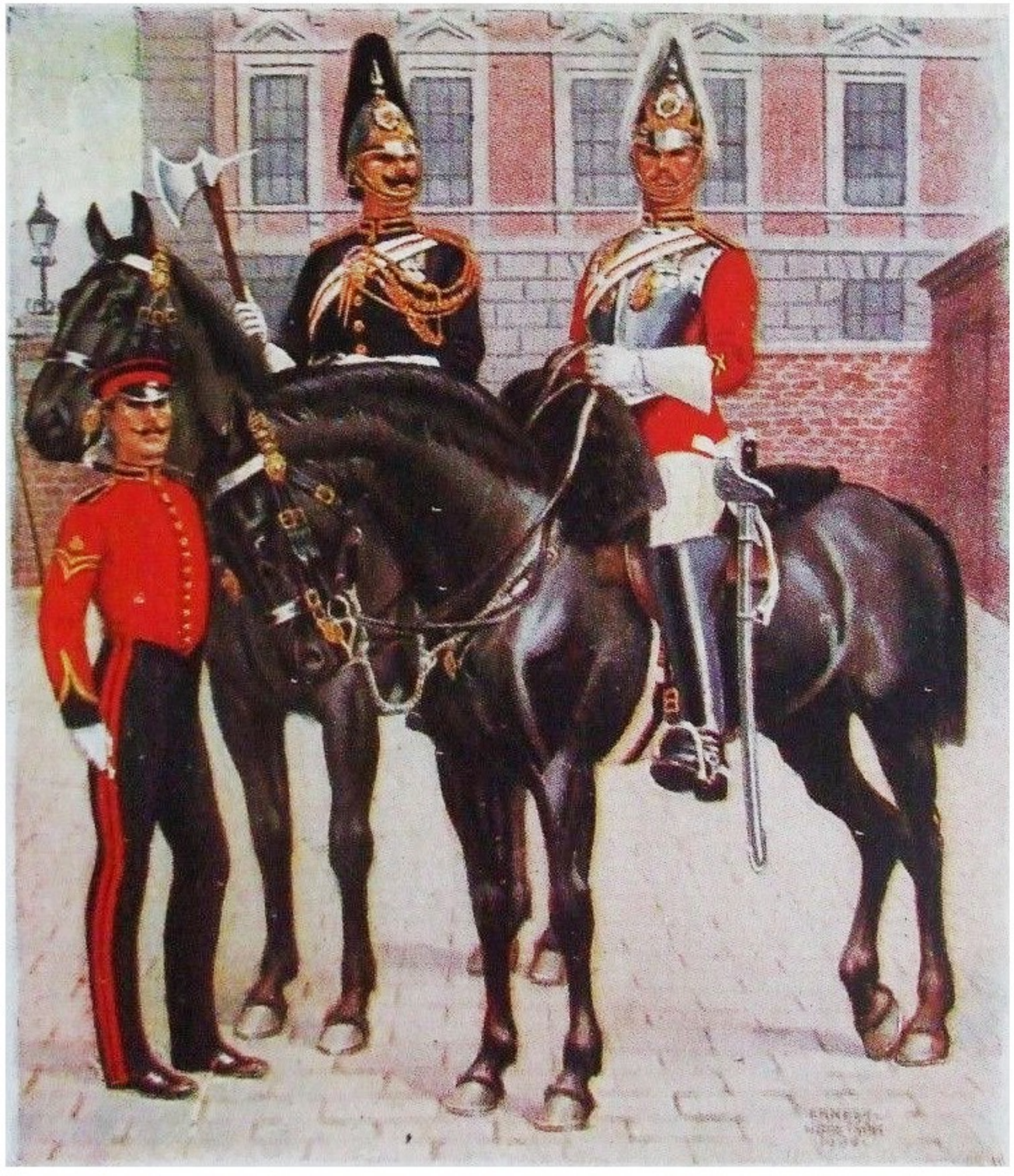


1st LIFE GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Arms.

"Dettingen,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Tel-el-Kebir"
"South Africa, 1899-1900,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The famous regiment known as the 1st Life Guards traces its descent from two troops of horse, composed chiefly of cavalier gentlemen who had followed King Charles II. into exile during the Civil War. They were organised, or re-organised, by the King in Holland in 1659-60. In 1788 the troops were re-organised as the present 1st and 2nd Life Guards. The 1st and 2nd Troops saw much service and were repeatedly distinguished during King William's campaigns, notably at Maestricht. They fought gallantly at Dettingen, and covered the retreat at Fontenoy. An innovation was made in 1812, by sending squadrons from each of the regiments of Household Cavalry to join the Duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsula. These squadrons did good service in the Peninsula in 1812-4. The Life Guards were also present at Waterloo, where the charges of the Household Cavalry Brigade have become historical. Squadrons were also present in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and in the forced march to Cairo. During the South African War, squadrons formed part of the Composite Regiment, and with French's Cavalry Division distinguished themselves as in days of yore by their gallantry and devotion to duty.

2nd LIFE GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Arms.

"Dettingen,"

"Peninsula,"

"Waterloo,"

"Egypt, 1882,"

"Tel-el-Kebir"

"South Africa, 1899-1900,"

"Relief of Kimberley,"

"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The famous regiment known as the 2nd Life Guards traces its descent from two troops of horse, composed chiefly of cavalier gentlemen who had followed King Charles II. into exile during the Civil War. They were organised, or re-organised, by the King in Holland in 1659-60. In 1788 the troops were re-organised as the present 1st and 2nd Life Guards. The 1st and 2nd Troops saw much service and were repeatedly distinguished during King William's campaigns, notably at Maestricht. They fought gallantly at Dettingen, and covered the retreat at Fontenoy. An innovation was made in 1812, by sending squadrons from each of the regiments of Household Cavalry to join the Duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsula. These squadrons did good service in the Peninsula in 1812-4. The Life Guards were also present at Waterloo, where the charges of the Household Cavalry Brigade have become historical. Squadrons were also present in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and in the forced march to Cairo. During the South African War, squadrons formed part of the Composite Regiment, and with French's Cavalry Division distinguished themselves as in days of yore by their gallantry and devotion to duty.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues).

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Arms.

"Dettingen,"
"Warburg,"
"Beaumont,"
"Willems,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Tel-el-Kebir,"
"South Africa, 1899-1900."
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, or Blues, was established by Royal warrant dated 6th January, 1661. It went to Flanders in 1742 and fought gallantly at Dettingen, and won much distinction by its steadiness in covering the retreat at Fontenoy. It was in Germany during the Seven Years' War, and rendered good service at Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, and the other engagements during the subsequent campaigns of 1760-1. It was also with the Duke of York in the campaigns of 1793-4, and much distinguished itself at the cavalry action at Cateau in 1794. In 1812 two squadrons were sent to join the army in the Peninsula, and fought gallantly at the battle of Vittoria, crossed the Pyrenees, and made the campaign of 1813-14 in the south of France. It also won fresh fame at Waterloo, where the charges of the Household Cavalry Brigade have become historical. It was also present in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. During the South African campaign squadrons formed part of the Composite Regiment, and with General French's Cavalry Division showed that the old spirit of this gallant regiment was as high as ever.

1st (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS,

The Royal Cypher within the Garter.

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies."
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Dettingen,"
"Warburg,"
"Beaumont,"
"Waterloo."

"Sevastopol,"
"Taku Forts,"
"Pekin, 1860"
South Africa, 1879,"
"South Africa, 1901-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was formed in 1685, and was known as the Queen's Regiment of Horse. It served in Flanders 1692-7 and was present at Neer Landen and the siege of Namur. It greatly distinguished itself throughout Marlborough's campaigns, 1702-14, at Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and numberless minor actions, and was part of the Army of Occupation left in Flanders to ensure the fulfilment of the Treaty of Utrecht. It was in Flanders 1742-6, and fought gallantly at Dettingen and at Fontenoy. In 1759 it was present at the battle of Minden, and made the subsequent campaigns in Germany 1760-2, including the actions at Warburg, Corbach, Kirk-Denkern, &c. It was again in Flanders 1793-5, and served at Prémont, Cateau, &c., and took part in the winter retreat into Germany. In 1815 it proceeded to Belgium, and in brigade with the Household Cavalry won much distinction by its gallantry at Waterloo. It was afterwards with the Army of Occupation in France. It took part in the Crimean War, and served before Sebastopol until the fall of the city. It served in the Indian Mutiny, and in the China War of 1860. It was present at the Taku Forts, and the capture of Pekin. It served in the Zulu War, 1879, and captured the Zulu King after his defeat at Ulundi. During the South African War it added still further to the glorious traditions of the past.

2nd DRAGOON GUARDS (Queen's Bays).

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Cypher of Queen Caroline within the Garter.

"*Pro Rege et Patria.*"

"Warburg,"

"Willems,"

"Lucknow,"

"South Africa, 1901-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The 2nd Dragoon Guards, or Queen's Bays, dates its origin from the year 1685. It fought in the Flanders campaigns, and was present at the sieges of Huy and Namur, and in many other fights. In 1703 it proceeded to Portugal, and was engaged during the subsequent campaigns at Valentia d'Alcantara, Albuquerque and Ciudad Rodrigo, and was much distinguished at the fierce battle of Almanza. It served in Germany during the Seven Years' War in 1760-2, and was at Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, Groebenstein, the siege of Cassel, and various skirmishes. It served in Flanders with the Duke of York before Valenciennes, Dunkirk and Tournai, and in the winter retreat of 1794-5 to Germany. It went to India in 1857 on receipt of tidings of the Mutiny. Under Sir Colin Campbell it took a gallant part in the relief and capture of Lucknow, and afterwards served in Oude and the Trans-Gogra to the end of the operations. It took part in the South African War, distinguishing itself on all occasions by its discipline and good fighting qualities, particularly at Holspruit, where its gallantry was conspicuous, and its casualties very heavy.

3rd (P. of W.) DRAGOON GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. The Rising Sun in second corner, and the Red Dragon in the 3rd corner.

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Warburg,"
"Beaumont,"
"Willems."

"Talavera,"
"Albuhera,"
"Vittoria,"
"Peninsula,"
"Abyssinia,"
"South Africa, 1901-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This distinguished regiment consisted originally of troops of Cuirassiers, raised in 1685. It fought in the Flanders Campaign under King William III. in 1691-95, where it was present at the battles of Steinkirk and Landen, and the famous siege of Namur. In 1702 it went to Holland, and bore a distinguished part in all the succeeding campaigns under Marlborough, being present at the battles of Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Wynendale, Malplaquet, and numberless minor affairs. It did good service in Germany during the Seven Years' War, was present at Minden, Warburg, Corbach, Kirk-Denkern, Groebenstein, and other affairs. It joined the army in Portugal in 1809, and was present at Talavera, and made the subsequent campaigns in Spain and the South of France, from Torres Vedras to Toulouse, including the memorable battles of Albuhera and Vittoria. It was serving in India during the Mutiny, and subsequently took part in the Abyssinian campaign under Lord Napier of Magdala. During the South African campaign it added still further to its reputation for gallantry and discipline.

4th (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Harp and Crown and Star of the Order of St. Patrick.

"Peninsula,"
"Balaklava,"
"Sevastopol,"

"Egypt, 1882,"
"Tel-el-Kebir."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. The nucleus of the corps was a troop of Cuirassiers formed in the North of England by the Earl of Arran. Other troops were raised in London, Lichfield, Grantham, Durham, and Morpeth. It was generally known as "Arran's Cuirassiers." It received its present title in 1788, "in recognition of the long service of the regiment in Ireland." It was in Flanders 1691-7 fighting under King William III. and distinguished itself by its gallantry at Steinkirk, and during the siege of Namur. It joined Wellington's Army in the Peninsula and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, the cavalry fight at Llerena, and the advance on Madrid, whence they retired with the army to Portugal. It went to the Crimea in 1854, and took part in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava, and in the siege of Sevastopol. It went to Egypt in 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and in the march on Cairo.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Vestigia nulla retrorsum."

"Blenheim."
"Ramillies."
"Oudenarde."
"Malplaquet."
"Beaumont."
"Salamanca."
"Vittoria."
"Toulouse."
"Peninsula."
"Balaklava."
"Sevastopol."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Defence of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. It joined the army in Flanders and took part in the operations during the siege of Namur in 1695, and had a remarkable encounter with the enemy at Enghien. During Marlborough's campaigns it won fame on many fields. It took part in the sieges of Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert and Liége. It fought at Schellenberg and Blenheim, and distinguished itself by forcing the enemy's lines between Helixem and Meer-Winden. Led by Lord Cadogan in person, they rode down the Bavarian Horse Grenadier Guards, drove them through the French Infantry in rear, and captured many standards. It was present at Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, the sieges of Lisle, Tournai, &c., and minor affairs without number. It served in Germany, 1759-62, and in Flanders, 1793-5. It did good service during the Peninsular War during the siege of Badajos, Llerena, and at Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria and Toulouse. It fought with distinction during the Crimean War, where it took part in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava, and served before Sevastopol. During the South African War it formed a portion of the heroic force which defended Ladysmith and later took a full share in that arduous campaign.

6th DRAGOON GUARDS (Carabiniers).

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malpiaquet,"
"Warburg,"
"Willems,"
"Sevastopol."
"Delhi, 1857"

"Afghanistan, 1879-80,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Carabiniers, as the popular designation of this fine old regiment runs, was raised in 1685. It was in Flanders, 1692-7, under King William III., and fought with distinction at Steinkirk and Landen, and the siege of Namur. It went to Holland in 1702, and served all through Marlborough's Campaigns, sharing in the great victories of Blenheim, Ramillies (where it captured the colours of the Royal Bombardiers), Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and taking part in siege operations and minor affairs without number down to 1712. It served in Germany, 1760-3, and was present at Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, Groebenstein, and numerous other engagements. It again saw service in Flanders, 1793-5, and in 1807 formed part of an expedition to the Rio Plata. It served in the Crimean War, and was present at the Tchernaya and before Sevastopol. It was at Meerut on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, and fought at Budlee-ke-Serai, the siege and fall of Delhi, in the operations in Rohilcund and Oude, the pursuit of Tantia Topee through Rajpootana, and throughout the field operations to the end of the mutiny. It took part in the Afghan War, 1879-80. During the South African War it took part in the Relief of Kimberley and the battle of Paardeberg, and on all occasions was conspicuous for its gallantry and good discipline.

7th (Princess Royal's) DRAGOON GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

In the centre the Coronet of Her late Majesty the Empress and Queen Frederick of Germany and Prussia as Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Dettingen,"
"Warburg,"
"South Africa. 1846-47,"
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Tel-el-Kebir,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was formed in 1688. It was in Flanders 1692-7, and served in the siege of Namur. It served in Germany, 1702-14, being present at the sieges of Venloo, Ruremonde and Liege. It won great fame during Marlborough s campaigns, and was present at Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet; at the forcing of the enemy's lines between Neer Winden and Helixem, the capture of Antwerp, the passage of the Scheldt, and forcing of the lines at Arleiux, and with the covering army at the sieges of Lisle, Tournai, Douai, Bethune, St. Venant, Aire, Bouchain and Quesnoy. Under the celebrated Colonel Ligonier it went to Flanders, 1742-5, and gained a great reputation for its heroic gallantry at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and was also noted for its discipline and efficiency. It served in Germany, 1760-3, and fought with distinction at Warburg, Kirk-Denkern and Groebenstein. It was engaged during the Kaffir War, 1846-7, and in numerous operations during the Indian Mutiny. It served in the Egyptian War, 1882, and was present at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. During the South African War it added still further to its historical reputation for gallantry and discipline.

1st (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.

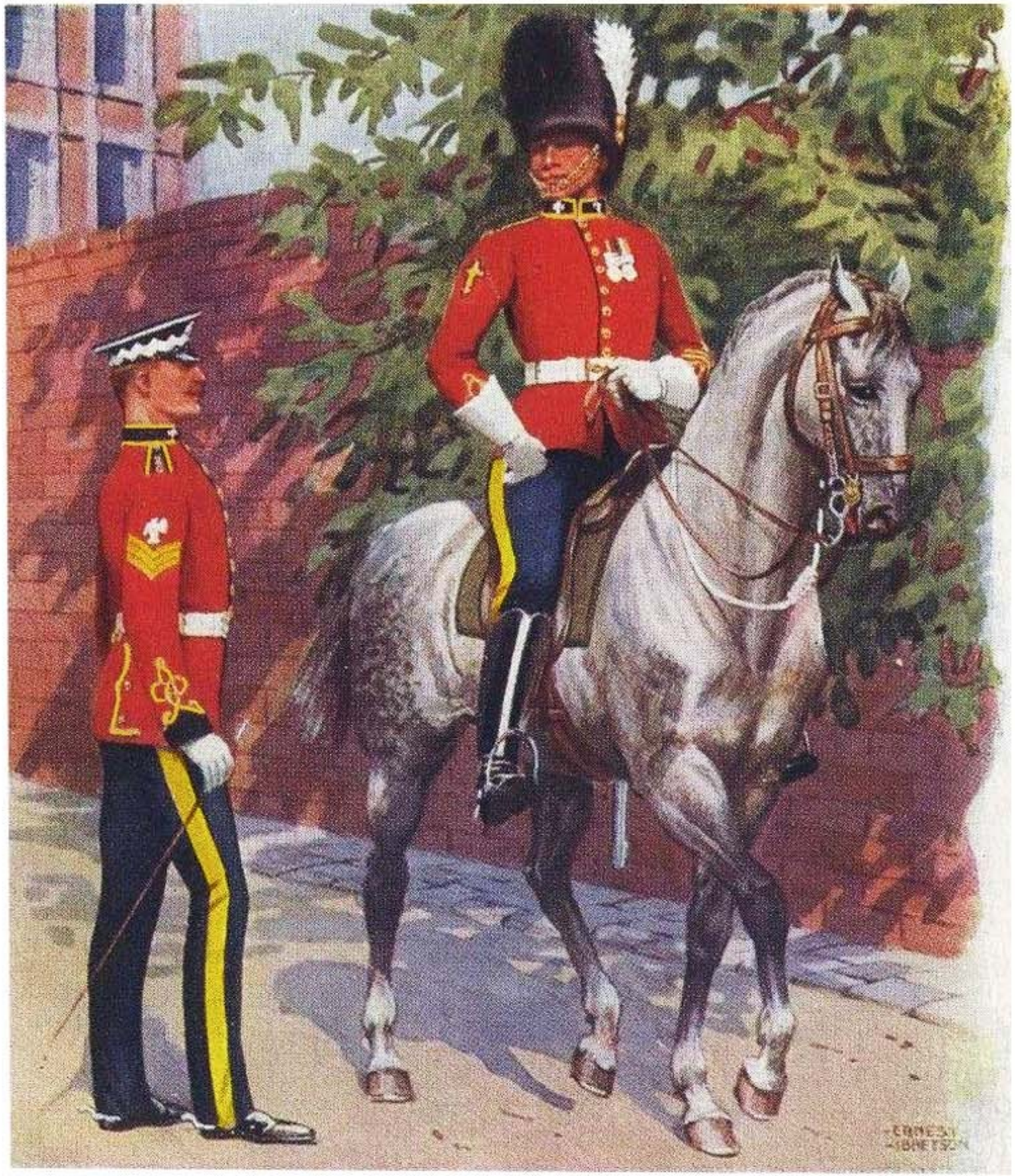
BATTLE HONOURS.

The Crest of England within the Garter.
"*Spectemur agendo.*"
An Eagle,

"Tangier, 1662-80,"
"Dettingen,"
"Warburg,"
"Beaumont,"
"Willems,"
"Fuentes d'Onor"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"Balaklava,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Relief of Ladysmith"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1661. It fought bravely against the Moors during the British occupation of Tangiers, 1662-84, in many fiercely contested battles. It was fighting in Flanders, 1694-7, taking part in the famous siege of Namur. It served in Marlborough's campaigns in 1702-3, and then proceeded to Portugal where it took part in the capture of Valentia d'Alcantara and Albuquerque, and in the battles of Almanara, Almanza, and Saragossa. It took part in the Vigo expedition, 1719. In the Flanders campaigns, 1742-5, it fought with great distinction at Dettingen, and at Fontenoy. It served in Germany, 1760-3, and took part in the battle of Warburg and other engagements. It was again in Flanders, 1793-5, and in the retreat to Germany. It took part in the Peninsular War, 1809-14, and was constantly before the enemy from Pombal to Toulouse. It was greatly distinguished at Waterloo, where it captured the Eagle of the 105th French Regiment. It served in the Crimean War and took part in the famous Heavy Cavalry charge at Balaklava, and was at Inkerman, Tchernaya, and Sevastopol. It fought with distinction throughout the whole of the South African War.



2nd DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys).

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Thistle within the Circle and Motto of the Order of the Thistle
"*Second to None.*"
An Eagle.

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Dettingen,"
"Warburg,"
"Willems,"
"Waterloo,"

"Balaklava,"
"Sevastopol,"
"South Africa 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This famous regiment was raised in 1678. After serving under William III. in Flanders it again went to Flanders in 1702-13, where it fought with great distinction throughout the campaign. It was present at Blenheim, Ramillies, (where it captured the "Standard" of the French Regiment du-Roi), Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and was present at nearly all the sieges of the campaign. It was in the Flanders campaign, 1742-7 and fought at Dettingen (where it captured a white standard of the French Maison Roi); and at Fontenoy. Roucoux, and Val. It went to Germany, 1758-62, and fought at the battles of Minden, Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, Groebenstein, and numerous skirmishes. It took part in the Flanders campaign, 1793-5. It won much distinction, and at Waterloo during one of the charges of the Union Brigade, captured the Eagle of the 45th French Regiment. During the Crimean war it was present at Balaklava, Inkerman, the Tchernaya, and siege of Sevastopol. During the South African War it took part in the relief of Kimberley and in the fierce battles leading up to the capture of Pretoria, and throughout the campaign upheld its proud motto, "Second to None."

3rd (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The White Horse within the Garter.

"*Nec aspera terrent.*"

"Dettingen,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Cabool, 1842,"
"Moodkee,"

"Ferozeshah."
"Sobraon,"
"Punjaub,"
"Chillianwallah,"
"Goojerat,"
"South Africa, 1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. It served in Flanders 1694-7, and took part in the siege of Namur. It took part in the Cadiz expedition, 1702, and witnessed the capture of the galleons in Vigo Bay. It went to Spain again in 1706, and fought at the fierce battle of Almanza the year after. It was in Flanders, 1742-5, and fought with much distinction at Dettingen and Fontenoy. It served in the Walcheren expedition, 1809. It went to Portugal, 1811, and served at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, at Salamanca Burgos, Vittoria, Pampeluna, and Toulouse. It landed at Ostend after the battle of Waterloo was fought, but marched to Paris, and served with the Army of Occupation until 1818. It formed part of the avenging army which entered Afghanistan in 1842, forcing the Khyber Pass, capturing Cabool, and effecting the release of the British captives. In 1845 it served in the first Sikh War at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. In 1848-9 it took part in the second Sikh War at Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. It took part in the latter part of the South African War.

4th (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

Mente et Manu.

"Dettingen."
"Talavera,"
"Albuhera,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Toulouse."
"Peninsula,"

"Affghanistan,"
"Ghuznee, 1839,"
"Alma,"
"Balaklava,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. In 1692 it embarked for Flanders and fought at the battles of Steinkirk and Landen, and at the siege of Namur. It went to the Peninsula in 1705 and suffered very severely at the fierce battle of Almanza in 1707. In 1708 it served in an expedition against Cherbourg. It served in Flanders 1742-5, taking part in the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and distinguished itself by fighting its way out of an ambuscade at Melle, and won much distinction by capturing several of the enemy's standards at the battle of Val. It was present during the Peninsular War, 1809-14, and fought valiantly in all the important battles from Talavera to Toulouse, particularly distinguishing itself by its brilliant exploits at the lines of Torres Vedras. It served in the First Afghan War and was at the capture of Ghuznee. During the Crimean War it served at Alma and Inkerman, and in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. It was also present before Sevastopol and at Eupatoria.

5th (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Harp and Crown.

"*Quis separabit.*"

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Suakin, 1885,"

"South Africa, 1899-1902."

"Defence of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was first raised in 1689. It served with distinction in the Flanders Campaign under King William III, 1692-7. It went to Germany. 1702-14, and fought gallantly at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and in all the great sieges which occupied so prominent a place in Marlborough's victorious campaign. It was present in the Flanders Campaign, 1743-8, and took part in the battle of Fontenoy and many other actions. It was afterwards disbanded, and in 1858 was revived under its present title. It took part in the Suakin expedition, 1885. It was serving in Natal at the outbreak of the South African War, and fought with conspicuous gallantry in the first battles of the campaign. It formed part of the heroic garrison defending Ladysmith, where it distinguished itself on many occasions, and had a full share of the hardships throughout the war.

6th (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Castle of Inniskilling, with the St. George's Colours, and the word "Inniskilling" underneath.

"Dettingen,"
"Warburg,"
"Willems,"
"Waterloo,"

"Balaklava,"
"Sevastopol,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1689. It served in the campaigns in Flanders, 1742-8, and fought with distinction at Dettingen, Fontenoy, Roucoux, and Val, and in many other engagements during that campaign. It was fighting in Germany, 1759-63, including the battles of Minden, Warburg, Campen, Kirk-Denkern, and Groebenstein. It joined the army in Flanders, 1793, and served at Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and Landrecies, and in the actions at Menin, Vaux, and the battles of Cateau and Tournai. At the battle of Waterloo as a portion of the famous Union Brigade, it made several gallant charges, and by its heroic conduct won everlasting fame. During the Crimean War it formed a portion of the Heavy Brigade, and took part in the famous heavy cavalry charge at Balaklava, and in the operations before Sevastopol. It took part in Sir Charles Warren's expedition into Bechuanaland in 1884-5, and in the Zulu disturbance of 1888. It saw much arduous service throughout the South African War, and distinguished itself on numerous occasions.

7th (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter.

"Dettingen,"
"Warburg,"
"Beaumont,"
"Willems,"
"Orthes,"

"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"Lucknow,"
"South Africa, 1901-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1689 in Scotland. In 1694 it proceeded to Flanders and was engaged at Moorslede, and at the famous siege of Namur. It served in the campaign in Germany, 1710-12. It went to Flanders, 1742-8, and fought at Dettingen, Fontenoy, Roucoux, Laffeldt, &c. It served in Germany 1760-3, and was present at Warburg and Wilhelmstahl. It went to Flanders again in 1793-5 and fought at Valenciennes, Cateau and several other engagements. In 1799 it was again employed and won much distinction in the short campaign in Holland. In 1808 it went to Spain and took part in the actions at Sahagun, Carrion, Benevente and Corunna. In 1813 it returned to the Peninsula and was present at the passage of the Bidassoa, at Orthez and Toulouse. It fought at Waterloo and suffered severely in its many contests with the French Cuirassiers. It was employed in Canada during the insurrection of 1838-9. During the Indian Mutiny it took part in the Relief of Lucknow and in the subsequent campaigns in Oude and the Trans-Gogra, particularly distinguishing itself at the passage of the Betwa. In 1896 it took part in the campaigns in Rhodesia and played a conspicuous part in the later operations in Mashonaland. It served during the South African War and took a gallant share in that arduous campaign.

8th (KING'S ROYAL IRISH) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Harp and Crown.

"*Pristinæ virtutis memores.*"

"Leswaree,"
"Hindoostan,"
"Alma,"
"Balaklava,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"

"Central India,"
"Afghanistan, 1879-80,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1693. It proceeded to Portugal in 1704 and was actively engaged during the next six years in various parts of the Peninsula, including the siege and defence of Barcelona, the fierce battle of Almanza, and at Almanara and Saragossa. It served in Flanders, 1793-5, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1796, and in Egypt in 1801-2. It served in India, 1802-22, and distinguished itself at the capture of Agra, and still more so at Leswarree. It was engaged at Aurungabad and Furruckabad, the capture of Deig and the siege of Bhurtpore. In 1814 it was in the Nepaul War, against the Pindarees in 1816-7 and at the siege of Hattras in 1819. It served in the Crimea and took part in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, and was also present at Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopol. It served during the Indian Mutiny and saw much service in Central India, 1858-9. It took part in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-80. During the South African War it saw much service, particularly in the latter part of the campaign.

9th (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter.

"Peninsula"
"Punniar,"
"Sobraon"
"Punjaub,"
"Chilianwallah,"
"Goojerat,"
"Delhi,"
"Lucknow,"
"Charasiah,"

"Paardeberg."

"Kabul, 1879,"
"Kandahar, 1880,"
"Afghanistan, 1878-80,"
"South Africa. 1899-1902,"
"Modder River,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1715. For 86 years it served in Ireland. In 1806-9 it was employed at the attack on Buenos Ayres, at the Walcheren expedition, and at the siege of Flushing. It served in the Peninsular War 1811-3 and was at Arroyos dos Molinos, Badajos, and several skirmishes. It served at Punniar in 1843. and in the first Sikh War distinguished itself at Sobraon. In the second Sikh War it fought at Chilianwallah and Goojerat. Through the Indian Mutiny its services were pre-eminent. It served through the siege of Delhi, at the relief of Lucknow, and the siege and capture of the city, as well as the subsequent operations. It served in the Afghan War 1878-80, and took part in Lord Roberts' famous march to Kandahar, and is the only British cavalry regiment entitled to the honours of Charasiah, Kabul, 1879, Kandahar, 1880. During the South African War it was present at the fierce battles leading up to the capture of Pretoria, and added still further to its distinguished record.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales; the Rising Sun; and the Red Dragon.

"Warburg,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Ali Masjid,"
"Afghanistan, 1878-79,"
"Egypt, 1884,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1715. It went to Germany, 1758-63, and took part in the battles of Minden, Warburg, Campen, Kirk-Denkern, Wilhelmstahl, and Groebenstein, besides numerous minor affairs during the campaign. It went to the Peninsula, 1808, and fought at Sahagun, Benevente, and Corunna. It then returned to England, but again proceeded to the Peninsula, 1813, and took part in the great battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1815 it fought gallantly at Waterloo, and marched with the Allies to Paris. It was brought from India during the Crimean War. Dressed in plain clothes, the officers and men were sent up the Red Sea and taken across the desert to Alexandria, whence they were shipped to the seat of war. They served before Sevastopol and at Eupatoria. It was in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-9, and was present at the capture of Ali Masjid. It took part in the Soudan Campaign, 1884, under Sir Gerald Graham, including the desperate fighting at El Teb and Tamai. It took part in the fierce battles during the early part of the South African War, leading up to the capture of Pretoria, and served with distinction throughout the campaign.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Crest and Motto of the late Prince Consort.
The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Warburg"
"Beaumont."
"Willems."
"Salamanca,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"

"Bhurtpore,"
"Alma,"
"Balaklava,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was formed in 1715. It served in Germany, 1760-3, and was present at the battles of Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, Wilhelmstahl, Groebenstein, and the siege of Cassel. It was fighting in Flanders, 1793-5, a portion of the regiment being present during the same period at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. In 1799 it served with distinction in the campaign in North Holland. It was present under Abercromby in Egypt, 1801, and fought at Alexandria, and the advance on Cairo. It served in the expedition to Hanover in 1805. It took part in the Peninsular Campaign, and was present at El Bodon, Salamanca and Burgos It fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and marched with the victorious army to Paris. In 1825-6 it was present at the famous siege and capture of Bhurtpore. During the Crimean War it was present at the Alma and at Inkerman, and was one of the regiments which, under the leadership of Lord Cardigan, its former Colonel, rode "into the jaws of death" at Balaklava. It subsequently served before Sevastopol and at Eupatoria. In 1897-8 it served on the Punjaub Frontier in the campaign under Sir William Lockhart.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) LANCERS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales; the Rising Sun; and the Red Dragon.

The Sphinx superscribed "Egypt."

"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"South Africa, 1851-2-3,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Central India,"

"South Africa, 1899-1902,'
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1715. After serving a couple of years in England, it was transferred to Ireland, and there served uninterruptedly for a period of 76 years. In 1795 it served on board Lord Howe's fleet in the operations at Toulon and Corsica. In 1801 it fought under Abercromby in Egypt and took part in the advance on Cairo, and was much distinguished by its gallant capture of a large French convoy in the Libyan Desert. In 1809 it took part in the Walcheren expedition. In 1811 it proceeded to the Peninsula, and won high reputation in the subsequent campaigns, during which it formed part of the army at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo Badajos, Burgos, and San Sebastian, and was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the passages of the Bidassoa and Adour, the Nivelle, and the investment of Bayonne. It fought gallantly at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. It served in the Kaffir War, 1851-3. During the Crimean War it served before Sevastopol and Eupatoria. It bore a distinguished part in the operations in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose during the Indian Mutiny. It took part in the fierce battles of the early part of the South African War, and served with distinction throughout the campaign.

13th HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Viret in Æternum."

"Albuhera,"
"Vittoria,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"Alma,"

"Balaklava,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1715. It served in the West Indies, 1796-8, and took part in the Maroon War. It took part in the Peninsular War, 1810-14, and served with distinction at Albuhera, Arroyo dos Molinos, Badajos, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, and numerous other engagements. It again distinguished itself at Waterloo, and marched with the Army of Occupation to Paris. It went to Bulgaria on the outbreak of the Russian War and afterwards to the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Inkerman. It was one of the regiments of the Light Brigade in the famous Balaklava charge and afterwards served before Sevastopol. It went to Natal in 1884, and was afterwards with Sir Charles Warren in the Bechuanaland Expedition. During the South African War it took part in the desperate fighting in the early part of the campaign in Natal leading up to the Relief of Ladysmith, and served with distinction throughout the war.

14th (KING'S) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Crest within the Garter.
The Prussian Eagle.

"Douro,"
"Talavera."
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Orthes,"
"Peninsula,"

"Chillianwallah,"
"Goojerat,"
"Punjaub,"
"Persia,"
"Central India,"
"Relief of Ladysmith,"
"South Africa. 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1715. A portion of the regiment served in Flanders, 1794-5. In 1796 it went to the West Indies and served in San Domingo in the operations at Mirebalois and elsewhere. It went to Portugal in 1808, acting most of the time with the Light Division, and went through the whole of the Peninsula Campaign from first to last. It was in the advance to Coimbra, at the passage of the Douro, and capture of Oporto; at Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos, Salamanca and Burgos; at Vittoria, in the actions of the Pyrenees, at the Nivelle and Nive, at Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and in minor affairs without number. It took part in the second Sikh War, and was present at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. It served in the Persian expedition, 1856-7, and in the Indian Mutiny it specially distinguished itself in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose. During the South African war it was present in the battles leading up to the Relief of Ladysmith, and fought with distinction throughout the whole of the campaign

15th (THE KING'S) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Crest of England within the Garter.

"*Merebimur*,"

"Emsdorff,"

"Villers-en-Couche"

"Willems,"

"Egmont-op-Zee,"

"Sahagun,

"Vittoria,"

"Peninsula,"

"Waterloo,"

"Afghanistan, 1878-80."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1759. It went to Germany in 1760, and in the brilliant action at Emsdorff won high distinction and suffered very heavy loss. It was again and again distinguished during the succeeding campaigns, particularly at the battle of Groebenstein, and Friedburg, where it rescued Prince Ferdinand when surrounded by the enemy's cavalry. It captured 16 stand of colours during this campaign. It went to Flanders in 1793 and was distinguished for its brilliant gallantry on many occasions; notably on 17th April, 1794, when it saved the Prince of Schwartzenburg who had been cut off by the enemy's hussars; and at Villers-en-Couche, where it captured 3 guns and received special honours. It again distinguished itself in the campaign in Holland, 1799. It went to Portugal, 1808, and fought at Sahagun, Benevente, &c. It again returned to the Peninsula and shared in the glories of the victories at Vittoria. the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. It fought gallantly at Waterloo and the capture of Cambray. It served in the Afghan campaign, 1878-9, and in the Transvaal during the Boer War of 1881.

16th (THE QUEEN'S) LANCERS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter.

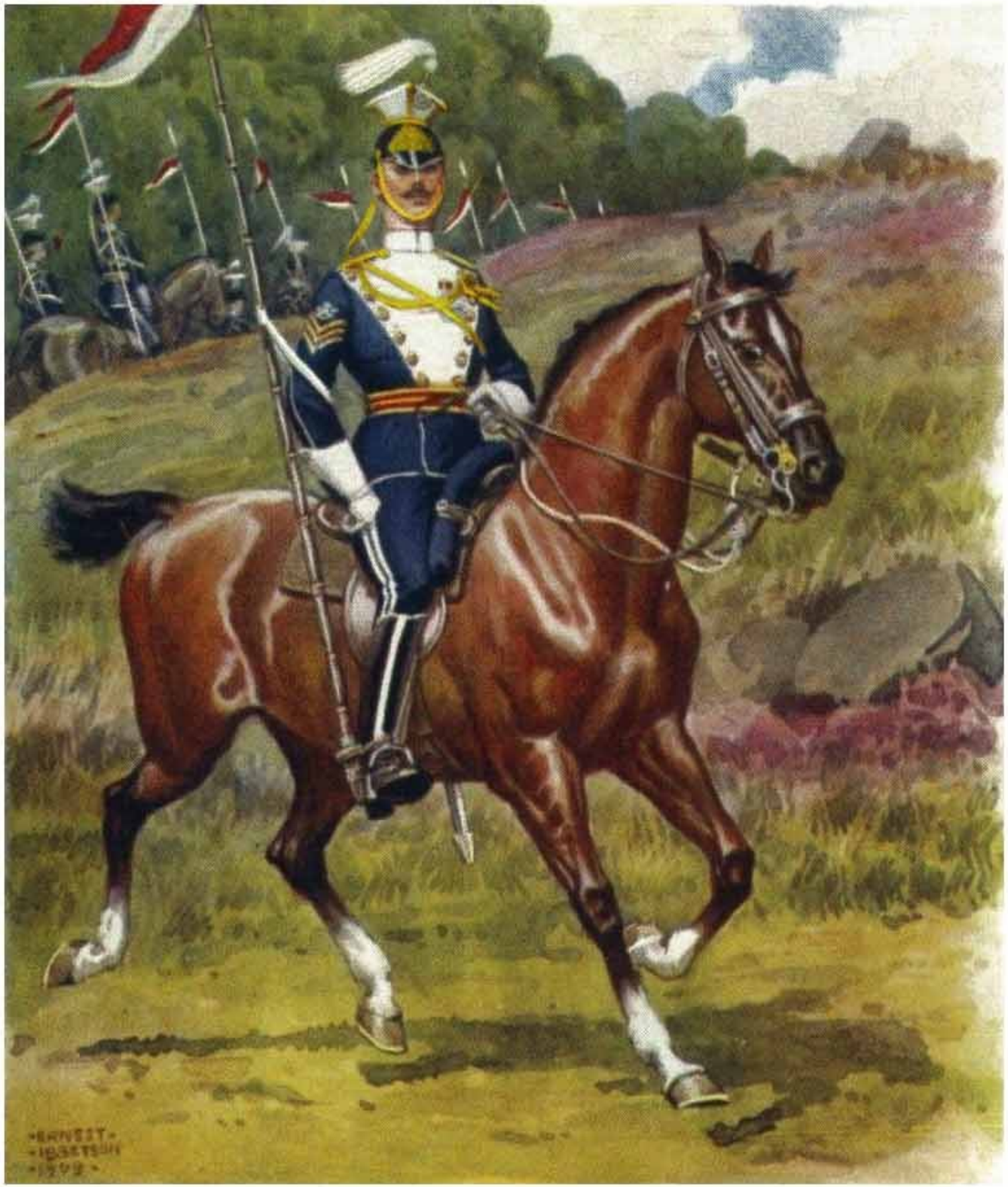
"*Aut cursu, aut cominus armis.*"

"Beaumont,"
"Willems,"
"Talavera,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Nive."
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo"
"Bhurtpore."

"Affghanistan."
"Ghuznee, 1839."
"Maharajpore."
"Aliwal."
"Sobraon."
"South Africa 1900-02"
"Relief of Kimberley."
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1759. In 1761 it took part in the famous siege of Belle Isle, and was distinguished by its gallantry and activity during the brief campaign against the Spaniards in 1762. Detachments of the regiment were employed at the capture of the French West India Islands in 1794; the rest of the regiment accompanied the Duke of York to Flanders, and served in the campaigns of 1793-4, and in the retreat to Germany in 1794-5. In 1809 it embarked for the Peninsula, and served with distinction throughout the campaigns from Talavera to Toulouse, during the greater portion of which time it was attached to the Light Division. It was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where it lost heavily. During a tour of service in India, extending over a quarter of a century, it won great fame on many fields. It was at the siege and fall of the famous fortress of Bhurtpore in 1825-6. It took a prominent part in the capture of Ghuznee in the first Afghan War. It was greatly distinguished at Maharajpore in 1843, and again in the first Sikh War at Aliwal and Sobraon. It took a prominent part in the South African War, and fought with distinction throughout the campaign.



17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) LANCERS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

Death's Head "*Or Glory.*"

"Alma,"
"Balaklava,"
"Inkerman,"

"Sevastopol,"
"Central India,"

"South Africa, 1879," "South Africa, 1900-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1759. A portion of the regiment served in Germany under Lord Granby from 1761 until the end of the campaign. It was employed in the Maroon War in Jamaica in 1795, and in the capture of the Island of Grenada. Two troops, dismounted, were employed as marines on board the *Hermeone* frigate, on the West India Station. It went through much arduous service in San Domingo in 1796-7, and was also in the attack on Ostend in 1798. In 1806-7 it was employed at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. It saw much active service in Cutch in 1815, in the Pindaree War of 1816-8 and again in Cutch in 1820. It took part in the Crimean War, and was present at the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, where it was one of the regiments that took part in the famous charge of the Light Brigade. It also served before Sevastopol and at Eupatoria. During the Indian Mutiny it took part in the campaign in Central India. In 1879 it served in the Zula War, and was present at the capture of Ulundi. During the South African War it had a full share of the hardships of the campaign from 1900-2.

18th (Queen Mary's Own) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS

"Pro Rege, pro Lege, pro Patria conamur."

"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

"Defence of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The present 18th Hussars was raised in 1858. Two regiments had previously been numbered as the Eighteenth, viz.: the present 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, and a regiment disbanded in 1821, the honours of which have been inherited by the existing 18th Hussars. It was raised in 1759. In 1795 it was sent to Jamaica, and was employed in the Maroon War, and it also saw some arduous service in San Domingo. The remnant of the regiment came home in 1798 under the command of the Regimental Surgeon. In 1808 it went to Portugal and joined the Army under Sir John Moore, where it distinguished itself in a brilliant fight with the enemy near Valladolid. It fought at Sahagun and was engaged for 12 successive days with the enemy at Benevente and at Corunna. It was present at Vittoria at the great battles on the Nive, at Orthes, and Toulouse. It was present in the Waterloo Campaign, and was hotly engaged with the Imperial Cuirassiers at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where it lost a quarter of its numbers. The present regiment took part in the South African War, sharing in the memorable Defence of Ladysmith and in the arduous campaign which followed.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Elephant.

"Assaye."
"Mysore."
"Niagara."
"Egypt, 1882, 1884."
"Tel-el-Kebir."
"Nile, 1884-85"
"Abu-Klea."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Defence of Ladysmith."

19TH Q.A.O.R. HUSSARS

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The present 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars was formed in 1860 out of the late Honourable East India Company's Bengal European Light Cavalry. Three regiments had previously borne the title, and the honours are those of the third of the above regiments—the famous old 19th Dragoons of Indian story—and the present 19th Hussars. The 19th Dragoons was raised in 1781, and saw much arduous service in India from 1782 to 1807. It was in the field in 1783-4, took part in the campaign against Tippoo Sahib in 1790-1, and again in 1799, where it fought at the battle of Mallavelly, and the siege of Seringapatam, in the Deccan in 1800-1 and against the Mahrattas in 1803-4. For its distinguished conduct at the battle of Assaye it received the badge of the Elephant. Disbanded in 1821 the present regiment was revived in 1860. It was present in the Egyptian campaign, 1882, and took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and in the march to Cairo. It was with Graham at Suakin in 1884, and with the Desert Column in the Nile Expedition, 1884-5, including the fierce fighting at Abu Klea. It formed a portion of the troops sent from India to South Africa just before the outbreak of the South African war, during which it took a gallant part in the defence of Ladysmith, and performed brilliant service throughout the remainder of the campaign.

20th HUSSARS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Vimiera,"

"Peninsula,"

"Suakin, 1885,"

"South Africa, 1901-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The present 20th Hussars was formed at Muttra, Bengal, by volunteers from the Honourable East India Company's 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry. Three regiments had previously borne the numerical title, and the honours borne are those won by the third of these regiments, and the present 20th Hussars. The regiment referred to was raised in 1791, and served in Jamaica during the Maroon War, 1795-6. It subsequently performed much varied and gallant service. Part of it was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806 and was subsequently employed in South America at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. A portion of the regiment also took part in the descent on Calabria, and was present at the battle of Maida. It went to Portugal in 1808, and was much distinguished at Vimiera, where its conduct elicited the warmest praise from Sir Arthur Wellesley. It was also at the capture of Genoa in 1814. Disbanded in 1818 and revived in the present 20th Hussars in 1861. It was present in the Eusoofzie Campaign, 1863, and the Hazara Campaign, 1867. Part of the regiment served in the Nile Campaign, 1884-5, in the Suakin Expedition, 1885, and subsequently did good service with the Egyptian Frontier Force in 1885-6. During the South African War it did good service in the guerilla warfare of the latter part of the campaign.

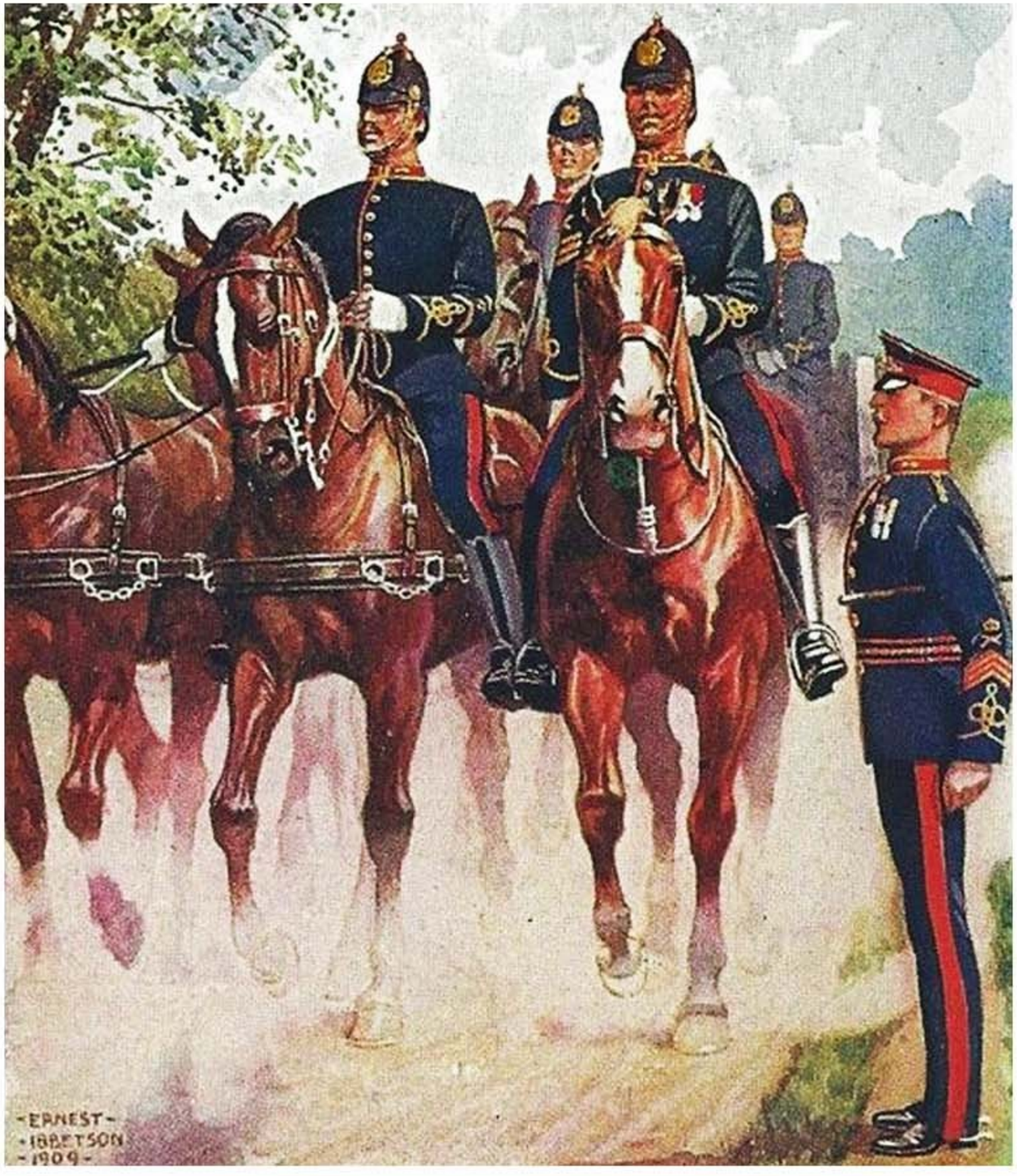
21st (Empress of India's) LANCERS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Khartoum."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The present 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers was formed from volunteers from the Bengal European Cavalry, when the forces of the Honourable East India Company were finally transferred to the Crown in 1862. From the formation of the regiment until 1897 it was known as the 21st Hussars, the title being then changed to 21st Lancers. Three regiments had previously borne the numerical title. The last of these had seen good service. It went through much deadly campaigning in San Domingo in 1795-8, when engaged against the negro revolutionists under Toussaint L'Ouverture. A portion of the regiment saw hard service before Monte Video in 1807, and also on the Kaffir Frontier in 1812, and again in 1814-5. A detachment of the regiment was in garrison at St. Helena when the Emperor Napoleon was there. It was disbanded in 1819. The present regiment formed part of the British force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in his successful Nile campaign of 1897-8, during which it rendered signal service on many occasions. It more practically distinguished itself by its brilliant charge in the crowning victory at Omdurman. For its gallantry on this occasion the present title of the regiment was conferred upon it. Three Victoria Crosses were gained on this occasion.



ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY

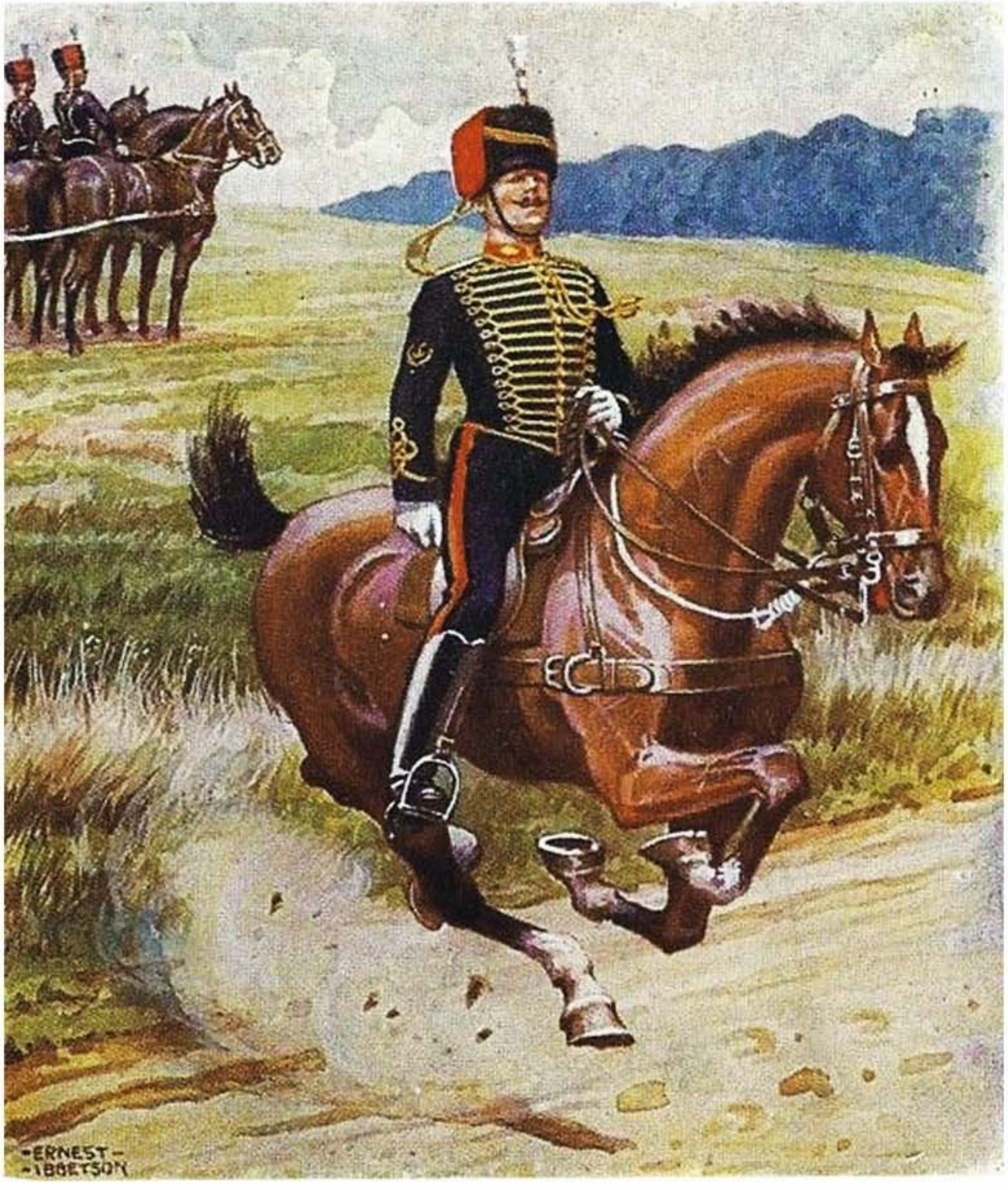
HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Prior to the date of the permanent formation of the "Royal Regiment of Artillery" in 1716, a "Traine of Artillerie" had to be raised for each campaign, the men being specially enlisted, the guns provided by the "Master-General of Ordnance," and the teams obtained from farmers, etc., the horses being led by civilians in ordinary country garb. The nucleus of the Royal Artillery was formed of two companies on a permanent footing, but others were soon added. These companies fought with great distinction at the battle of Minden in 1759, and at this period were known as "Foot Artillery" to distinguish them from the "Horse Troops" formed in 1793. The achievements of a Corps which boasts the proud motto of "Ubique" would fill many volumes. It is needless to say that in every campaign which has been fought by British Troops, the British Gunner has taken an important and effective part, each only adding fresh laurels to his great and world-wide reputation. In modern times the devotion of the men of the ill-fated guns at Colenso stands out vividly as an example of the heroism of British soldiers. They continued working their guns in the hail of bullets until there was not a man left standing. The introduction of the new pattern shielded 18½-pdr. quick-firing gun has given further power and importance to the Royal Field Artillery, whilst their general utility is increased by the establishment of several batteries of 5-inch field howitzers.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

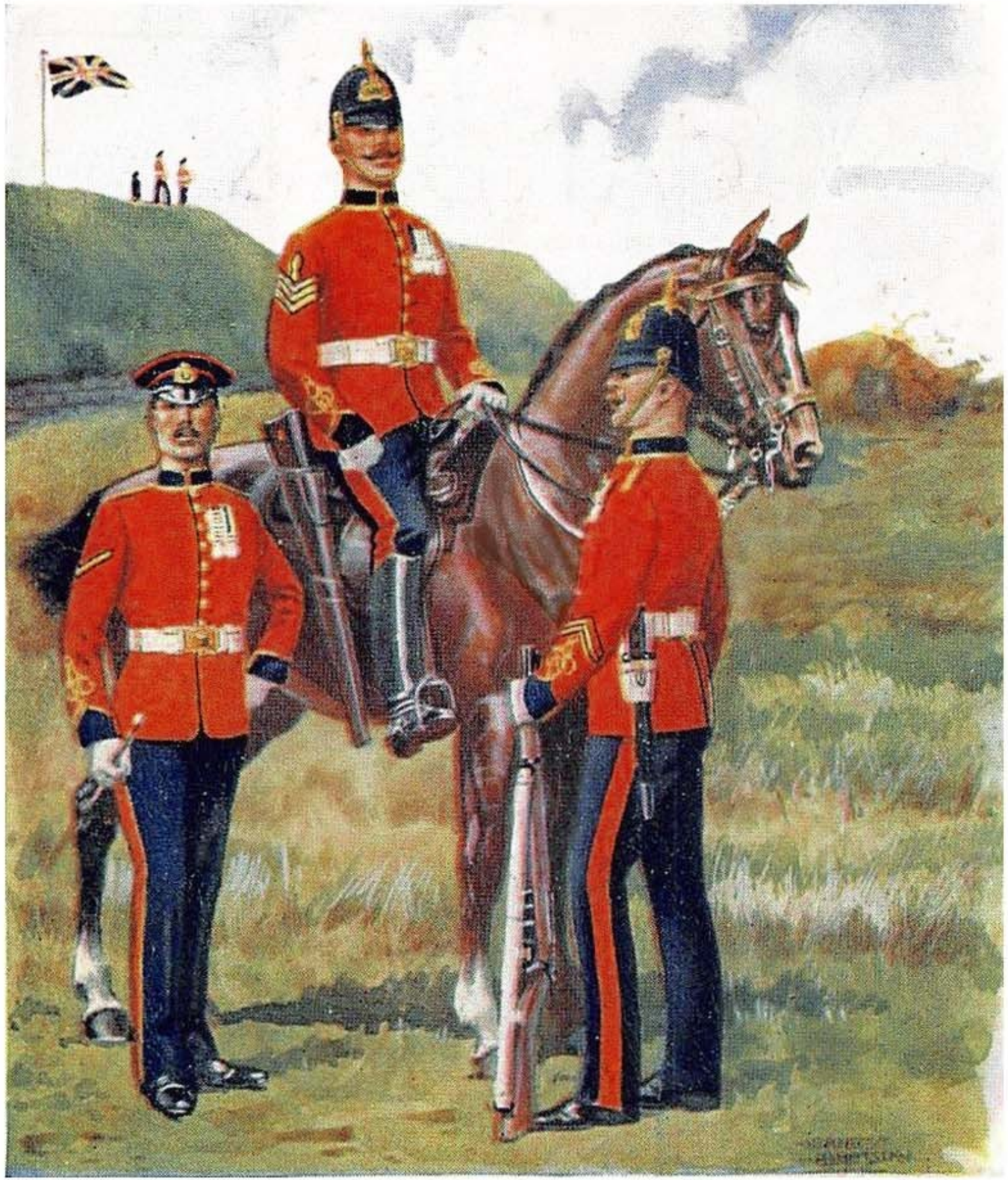
In the middle ages when each and every town of importance protected itself by solid masonry fortifications sieges were common, and upon no branch of the British Forces engaged did more hard work and responsibility fall than on the "Siege and Battering Trains." In 1716, the date of the permanent formation of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, there were three Companies of Garrison Artillery in existence. These formed the nucleus of our present Royal Garrison Artillery, now numbering 99 Companies and Batteries. Of the splendid record of the Garrison Gunner, it would be impossible here to speak in detail, but pre-eminent in their history stands the famous defence of Gibraltar, 1778 to 1783. Important services were rendered by the Garrison Artillery in the Campaigns of Marlborough, the various sieges in the Peninsular War, the Crimea, and elsewhere—in short "Quo fas et gloria ducunt." While the Horse and Field Artillery has each its special weapon to fight with, the Garrison Branch has to manipulate a very wide range of pattern gun, from the small Hotchkiss Quick-Firer for repelling torpedo boat attacks, to the mighty leviathans capable of piercing the heaviest armour, not forgetting the numerous classes of siege guns and howitzers. Within quite recent years a further field of employment has devolved on the Garrison Gunner, namely, the heavy mobile guns which now accompany an Army in war.



ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

In the British Army the first record of this famous branch of the Artillery being employed in action appears to be at Vaux in Flanders in 1794, when a Horse Battery, or "Troop of Galloper Guns," as they were then called, behaved in so gallant a manner that it was ordered to march past the whole of the Allied Armies which were paraded in its honour. Of the many famous Batteries composing this section of the British Army, mention must be made of the gallant "Chestnut Troop" (now "A" Battery), who covered themselves with glory in Holland in 1799; also of Norman Ramsay's Troop of "Lightning Artillery" in the Peninsular War (now "I" Battery), who, at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, when surrounded by the French Cavalry, limbered up and charged their way out through the masses of their enemies—"the horses bending like greyhounds . . . . the guns bounding after them like things of no weight." The long roll of glorious deeds performed by Horse Batteries would take up too much space even to outline, but mention should be made of the devotion and gallantry of "Q" Battery, R.H.A. at Sanna's Post in the late Boer War, when no less than four V.C.'s were awarded to it "For Valour." The Armament of the Horse Artillery is the 13-pdr. Q.F., a gun which is believed to be superior to any "Horse" gun in the world. The R.H.A. has always been distinguished for its magnificent uniforms which have been characteristic of the "smartness" of the men inside them.



ROYAL ENGINEERS.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The British "Military Engineer" is first mentioned in the Domesday Book compiled shortly after the Norman Conquest. and until 1715 the Chief Engineer had charge of all engines of war—including guns. In 1716, however, a Royal Warrant established the Royal Artillery to superintend the "King's Guns and Ordnance," whilst the Engineers, as a separate Corps, undertook special charge of the "King's Works." A company of Soldier Artificers, raised at Gibraltar by Sir William Green in 1772, was the origin of the rank and file of the Corps. Every Sapper is an Artisan and receives Engineer Pay, in addition to Regimental Pay, regulated by his skill at his trade. The motto, "Ubique" —"Everywhere,"—best explains why the Royal Engineers have neither Colours nor Battle Honours. Both Officers and Men are trained at the School of Military Engineering, founded at Chatham by Sir Charles Pasley in 1812. Their work comprises fortress field, survey, railway, telegraph, bridging and ballooning duties. Officers of the Corps were originally ineligible for military command, but in 1868, Sir John Burgoyne was created a Field Marshal, and since then many of the highest Army Commands have been held by Royal Engineer Officers. Finally, the importance and duties of the Corps constantly increase with the increased application of science to military operations.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Tangier, 1680."
"Namur, 1695."
"Gibraltar, 1704-5."
"Blenheim."
"Ramillies."
"Oudenarde."
"Malplaquet."
"Dettingen."
"Lincelles."
"Egmont-op-Zee."
"Corunna."
"Barrosa."
"Nive."

"Peninsula."
"Waterloo."
"Alma."
"Inkerman."
"Sevastopol."
"Tel-el-Kebir."
"Egypt, 1882."
"Suakin, 1885."
"Khartoum."
"Modder River."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Grenadier Guards, the first on the roll of British Infantry, dates its formation from 1660. It made the Flanders Campaigns and the subsequent campaigns under Marlborough. It led the "forlorn hope" at the storming of Schellenberg, and bore a prominent part at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and at the sieges of Lille, Tournay, Menin and Douai. It took a gallant part at the siege and defence of Barcelona, and at the fierce battle of Almanza in 1707. It took part in the defence of Gibraltar in 1729. It fought at Dettingen and at Fontenoy. In 1793 it fought at Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes, and won much distinction at Lincelles. It took part in the Peninsular War, 1808-14, and throughout the campaign its good order, steady discipline and stubborn value was conspicuous. It was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where its famous charge is historical. During the Crimean war its heroic bearing at Alma, at Inkerman, and in the trenches are well known. It was present in the Egyptian Campaign 1882, the Suakin Expedition of 1885, and the Soudan Campaign, 1898. During the South African War it added still further to its glorious history by gallantry and good conduct throughout the campaign.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Tangier, 1680."
"Namur, 1695."
"Gibraltar 1704-5."
"Oudenarde."
"Malplaquet."
"Dettingen"
"Lincelles."
"Talavera."
"Barrosa."
"Fuentes d'Onor."
"Nive."

"Peninsula."
"Waterloo."
"Alma."
"Inkerman."
"Sevastopol."
"Egypt, 1882."
"Tel-el Kebir."
"Suakin, 1885."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Modder River."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Coldstream Guards was formed in 1660 from General Monk's regiment which had been formed in 1650, and detachments of two of Cromwell's regiments During Marlborough's Campaigns it fought gallantly at Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and at many sieges and minor engagements. It fought at Dettingen in 1743. at Fontenoy, 1745. It fought bravely at St. Amand, 1793, where the brunt of the fighting fell on the Coldstreams who behaved with a spirit and dash which nothing could exceed. It fought gallantly at Lincelles and in many other affairs during the subsequent campaigns. It served in the Peninsula, 1809-14, including the capture of Oporto, the battles of Talavera and Barossa, and several other important battles and sieges of the campaign. In 1815 it was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where it had the honour of defending the Chateau of Hougomont—the key of the British position—throughout that memorable day. During the Crimean War it fought with distinction at Alma, at Inkerman, and at Sevastopol. It served in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882, and the Suakin Expedition, 1885. During the South African War it is only necessary to say that the Coldstreams in every instance worthily upheld their traditional character of being "Nulli Secundus."

THE SCOTS GUARDS.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx superscribed "Egypt."

"Namur, 1695."
"Dettingen,"
"Lincelles,"
"Talavera,"
"Barrosa,"
"Fuentes d'Onor."
"Nive,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"

"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Egypt, 1882."
"Tel-el-Kebir,"
"Suakin, 1885,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Modder River."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Scots Guards were re-raised in 1660 from the regiment of Scottish Foot Guards raised in 1641. It was fighting in Flanders, 1689-95, particularly distinguishing itself at the siege of Namur. It fought at Dettingen, 1743, at Fontenoy in 1745. It was in Flanders Campaign, 1793-5, distinguishing itself at Lincelles by its good discipline and gallantry. It served in the Peninsula from the passage of the Douro, 1809, to the investment of Bayonne, 1814, and throughout the campaign not only upheld the traditions of the regiment, but gained a reputation no troops could surpass. It fought at Quatre Bras, and at Waterloo was specially distinguished for its gallantry. During the Crimea War it fought at Alma, at Inkerman, and Sevastopol throughout the siege. It served in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882, and in the Suakin Expedition, 1885. During the South African War it took part in many of the hardest fought battles of the campaign, adding still further to its brilliant record by its discipline and gallant conduct throughout the war.

THE IRISH GUARDS.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised by Army Order 77, April, 1900. "Her Majesty the Queen, having deemed it desirable to commemorate the bravery shown by the Irish regiments in the recent operations in South Africa, has been graciously pleased to command that an Irish regiment of Foot Guards be formed. This regiment will be designated 'The Irish Guards.'" Much enthusiasm was displayed at the formation of the regiment, and all ranks have shown that although the youngest of the Household Troops, the spirit of discipline and *esprit de corps* is as keen as in the other regiments of the Brigade. It commenced its public career as a guard of honour at the reception by the King (then Prince of Wales) of Lord Roberts on the occasion of his return from the South African Campaign. The King has honoured the corps by accepting the Colonelcy-in-Chief, and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., is the honorary Colonel.

At present it is the only single battalion Infantry Regiment in His Majesty's Service.

THE ROYAL SCOTS (Lothian Regiment)

BATTLE HONOURS

The Royal Cypher within the Collar of the Order of the Thistle with the Badge appendant. In each of the four corners the Thistle within the Circle and motto of the Order ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Tangier, 1680"
"Namur, 1695,"
"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies."
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Louisburg,"
"Havannah,"
"Egmont-op-Zee,"
"St. Lucia, 1803."
"Corunna,"
"Busaco,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"St. Sebastian,"
"Nive," "Niagara,"
"Peninsula"
"Waterloo,"
"Nagpore,"
"Maheidpoor,"
"Ava," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Taku Forts,"
"Pekin, 1860," "South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

This glorious old Regiment dates its present existence from 1633.

At Blenheim, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and at all the principal sieges down to the Peace of Utrecht, it bore a prominent part, and thenceforward in every quarter of the globe, at the call of duty, has been heard the roll of Dumbarton's Drums."

It subsequently served through the Peninsular Campaigns under Wellington from Busaco to Bayonne. It was at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, also in the Crimea, and the China War of 1860. The South African Campaign furnished the Royal Scots with an opportunity of enhancing their great reputation, of which they fully availed themselves.

NICKNAME

"Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard."

THE QUEEN'S (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

(2nd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter. In each of the four corners the Paschal Lamb with motto "*Pristinæ virtutis memor.*"

"*Vel exuviæ triumphant.*" The Sphinx superscribed "Egypt."

"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Salamanca"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Afghanistan,"
"Ghuznee, 1839,"

"Khelat,"
"South Africa, 1851-2-3,"
"Taku Forts,"
"Pekin,"
"Burma, 1885-87,"
"Tirah,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"

"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1661. It took part in the Flanders campaign 1692-5, and was distinguished for its valour at Tongres. In 1794 while serving as Marines it shared in Lord Howe's victory of the glorious 1st of June. It formed part of Abercromby's force in Egypt in 1801. During the Peninsular War 1808-14 it reaped a glorious record of valour. It served in Afghanistan 1838-9 including the capture of Ghuznee and Khelat, and in the Kaffir War 1851-3. At the wreck of the "Birkenhead" in 1852 a detachment was on board, and to enable the women and children to be saved stood firm in the ranks until the waves swallowed all but the deathless glory of their deed. It took part in the China War 1860 including the capture of Taku Forts and Pekin. It served in the Burmese War 1886-8, and saw hard service in the Tirah, Mohmand, and Malakand in 1897-8. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's force for the relief of Ladysmith, and took a gallant share in the fighting and hardships of the campaign.

THE BUFFS (East Kent Regiment).

(3rd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Dragon. In each of the four corners the united Red and White Rose ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

"*Veteri Frondescit Honore.*"

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde."
"Malplaquet."
"Dettingen."
"Guadaloupe, 1759,"
"Douro,"
"Talavera."
"Albuhera,"
"Vittoria"
"Pyrenees."
"South Africa, 1900-02,"

"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula."
"Punniar."
"Sevastopol."
"Taku Forts,"
"South Africa, 1879,"
"Chitral,"
"Relief of Kimberley."
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Few Regiments can show a better record of service than the brave old Buffs since it became a regiment of the British Army in 1665. It fought in Flanders, and in Marlborough's Campaigns. It also signalised itself under Sir A. Wellesley in the Peninsula. In 1843 it was present at the battle of Punniar. Sevastopol commemorates its share in the Crimea, and Taku Forts in the war with China, 1860. In 1879 it helped to break the Zulu power, and in 1895 took part in the Chitral Campaign. In the South African War their casualties amounted to 19 Officers and 327 N.-C.O's. and Men, an eloquent testimony of the services of the regiment.

It enjoys the time-honoured privilege of marching through the City of London "With drums beating and Colours flying without let or hindrance."

NICKNAMES.

"The Buff Howards"; "The Old Buffs."

THE KING'S OWN (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

(4th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter. In each of the four corners the Lion of England.

"Namur, 1695," "Gibraltar, 1704-5," "Guadaloupe, 1759," "St. Lucia, 1778," "Peninsula," "Bladensburg," "Waterloo," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Abyssinia," "South Africa, 1879," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Relief of Ladysmith," "Corunna," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1680, and first saw service in Tangiers. It went to Flanders in 1692 and fought bravely at Steinkirk, Landen, and Namur. Serving as marines it took part in the capture of Gibraltar in 1704, and in the great sea fight off Malaga which followed. From 1759-64 it was engaged in the capture of the West Indian Islands. It was present at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807. It saw much service during the Peninsular War 1808-14, greatly distinguishing itself at the storming of Badajos and St. Sebastian. It took part in the battle of Waterloo where it suffered severely. In the Crimean War it fought at Sevastopol, Alma and Inkerman, and sustained its high reputation for discipline and valour. It saw some service towards the close of the Indian Mutiny. In 1868 it took part in the Abyssinian War, and in 1879 in the Zulu War. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's force for the relief of Ladysmith, taking a full share in the fighting and hardships of the campaign, its casualities amounting to 25 officers and 469 men killed and wounded.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

(5th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

St. George and the Dragon. In each of the four corners, the united Red and White Rose Slipped, ensigned with The Royal Crest. "*Quo fata vocant.*"

"Wilhelmstahl."
"St. Lucia, 1778."
"Roliça."
"Vimiera."
"Corunna."
"Busaco."
"Ciudad Rodrigo"
"Badajoz."
"Salamanca."
"Vittoria."
"Nivelle."

"Orthes."
"Toulouse."
"Peninsula."
"Lucknow."
"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
"Khartoum."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Modder River."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment became part of the British Army in 1685. In 1692 it served in Flanders and distinguished itself at the siege of Namur. It took part in the defence of Gibraltar in 1727. It won great distinction in Germany, 1761-3, particularly at Denkern and Wilhelmstahl. During the Peninsular War it earned a splendid reputation for valour, and gained the nickname of the "Fighting Fifth." At Roleia its conduct called forth the highest commendations of the Duke of Wellington. At El Bodon it formed part of a small force which beat off an overwhelming body of the enemy during the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, a performance which the Duke of Wellington notified to the army as "a memorable example of what can be done by steadiness, discipline and confidence." It took part in the Indian Mutiny. It served in Afghanistan, 1878-80, and in the Black Mountain Expedition, 1888. In 1898 it took part in the Soudan Campaign, including the battle of Omdurman. During the South African War it took part in some of the fiercest battles of the campaign, its casualties amounting to 31 officers and 332 men killed and wounded, eloquent testimony of the devoted courage of the "Fighting Fifth."

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

(6th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Antelope.

In each of the four corners the united Red and White Rose slipped, ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

"Namur, 1695."
"Martinique, 1794,"
"Roleia,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Vittoria."
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Orthes,"
"Peninsula,"
"Niagara,"
South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3,"
"Atbara,"
"Khartoum,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment has formed part of the British Army since 1685. It served in Flanders, 1690-6, particularly distinguishing itself at Steinkirk and Namur. In 1707 it fought with great credit at Almanza, where it suffered severely. It was much distinguished at Saragossa in 1710, when 80 Standards were captured from the enemy. It took part in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1794. The honours on its Colours show the gallant part it took in the Peninsular War, 1808-14. At Echalar its attack on the enemy's position was described by Wellington as "the most gallant and the finest thing he had ever witnessed." It served in the Kaffir Wars of 1846-7 and 1851-3. It shared in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and the Hazara Campaign, 1868. In 1898 it served in the Soudan Expedition including the battles of Atbara and Khartoum. During the South African War it took part in the battles leading up to the capture of Pretoria, and in the Eastern Transvaal, afterwards proceeding to Bermuda in charge of Boer prisoners.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (City of London Regiment).

(7th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose within the Garter and the Crown over it. In each of the four Corners the White Horse.

"Namur, 1695."
"Martinique, 1809,"
"Talavera,"
"Busaco,"
"Albuhera,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"

"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Kandahar, 1880,"
"Afghanistan, 1879-80,"
"Relief of Ladysmith,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. Proceeding to Flanders in 1692 it greatly distinguished itself at the battles of Steinkirk and Landen, and at the siege of Namur it earned the special thanks of the King for its gallantry. It was serving as marines at the battle of Messina in 1718. It took part in the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and Martinique in 1809. It covered itself with glory during the Peninsular War, 1809-14, particularly at Albuhera where its supreme efforts which gained the heights must rank as an unsurpassed feat of arms. In the Crimean War it was again conspicuous, and its fine charge up the slopes at Alma, and gallantry at Seva topol, were worthy of its noble traditions. It took part in the Umbeyla Expedition, 1863, and in the Afghan War, 1879-80. During the South African War it did much good service, including the relief of Ladysmith, and Mafeking. In 1904 it was engaged in the Tibet Expedition, and distinguished itself at the attack on Gyangtse.

THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT.)

(8th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The White Horse within the Garter. "*Nec aspera terrent.*" In each of the four corners the Royal Cypher, ensigned with the Imperial Crown. The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Dettingen,"
"Martinique,"
"Niagara."

"Delhi,"
"Lucknow,"
"Peiwar Kotal,"
"Afghanistan, 1878-80,"
"Burma. 1885-87."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. It went to Germany in 1701 and took part in the great victories of Marlborough's campaigns, specially distinguishing itself at the attack on the heights of Schellenberg, and at the battle of Blenheim. In 1743 it took part in the battle of Dettingen, memorable as being the last battle at which a British King led his army in person. It again saw much hard service in Germany in 1760-3. It fought with Abercromby in Egypt in 1801, and took part in the capture of Martinique in 1809. It served throughout the Indian Mutiny, taking a conspicuous part in the capture of Delhi and the reliefs of Agra, Cawnpore and Lucknow. It served in the Afghan War, 1878-80, including the storming of Peiwar Kotal. It took part in the Burmese War, 1885-7. On the outbreak of the South African War it was besieged in Ladysmith, where it distinguished itself by its heroic conduct, adding still further to its laurels during the remainder of the campaign.

THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.

(9th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Figure of Britannia.

"Roleia,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Busaco,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"St. Sebastian,"
"Nive,"
"Peninsula,"
"Cabool, 1842,"

"Moodkee,"
"Ferozeshah,"
"Sobraon,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Kabul, 1879,"
"Afghanistan, 1879-80,"
"South Africa, 1900-02,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1685. It went to Holland in 1701, and served with distinction in several engagements, particularly at the reduction of Liege, 1702. In 1704 it went to Portugal where it took part in numerous operations, covering itself with glory at the battle of Almanza, where out of 467 men who went into action, only 100 were left at the close. As a reward for its gallant services on that occasion the "Figure of Britannia" was bestowed as a regimental badge. In 1761 it took part in the capture of Belle Isle, and in 1794 in the capture of several of the West Indian Islands. It served in the Peninsular War, 1808-14, where it proved itself worthy of its reputation for discipline and valour. It fought during the Afghan War, 1842, and had a glorious share in the Sikh War of 1845. It took part in the Crimean War, the Jowaki Expedition, 1877-8, the Afghan War, 1879-80, and the Burmese War, 1889. During the South African War it took part in the advance to Pretoria, and in the incessant hardships of the guerilla warfare which followed.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

(10th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Peninsula,"
"Sobraon."
"Punjaub,"
"Mooltan,"
"Goojerat,"
"Lucknow,"
"Atbara."
"Khartoum,"

"South Africa, 1900-02." "Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. It served in Flanders, 1690-6, and was specially distinguished at the battle of Steinkirk, 1692. It was in Germany, 1701-13, serving throughout the whole of Marlborough's victorious campaigns, particularly distinguishing itself at Blenheim and Malplaquet. It served in Abercomby's campaign in Egypt, 1801 and formed part of the troops engaged in the Peninsular War. It took a gallant share in the Sikh War, 1846, conspicuous by its glorious conduct at the battle of Sobraon, where it led the attack against 30,000 of the enemy. It served in the Punjaub campaign, 1848-9, including the capture of Mooltan and the battle of Goojerat. In the suppression of the Indian Mutiny it bore a prominent part, including the siege and capture of Lucknow. It served in the Soudan campaign, 1898, including the battles of Atbara and Khartoum During the South African War it performed much good service in the operations leading up to the capture of Pretoria and in the guerilla warfare which followed.

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

(11th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Castle of Exeter. *"Semper fidelis."*

"Dettingen."
"Salamanca,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"

"Afghanistan, 1879-80,"
"Tirah,"
"South Africa. 1899-1902,"
"Defence of "Ladysmith,"
"Relief of "Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1685. It served in the Flanders campaign, 1690-6, including the battle of Steinkirk, and in Marlborough's campaigns of 1703-4. It was cut to pieces at the fierce battle of Almanza in 1707. It fought at Dettingen in 1743, and Fontenoy, 1745, and was engaged in the wars in Germany in 1760-3. In the Peninsular War, 1809-14, it specially distinguished itself by its gallantry at Salamanca, where only four officers and 67 men could be mustered at the end of the engagement. It took part in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and in 1897 formed part of the Tirah Field Force. one of the most arduous campaigns ever undertaken in the North West Frontier of India. Both battalions were engaged in the South African War adding still further laurels to its glorious reputation. The brilliant bravery of the battalion in Ladysmith during the desperate attack by the Boers on 6th January, 1900, was one of the most gallant actions of the war. Its casualties during the campaign amounted to 25 officers and 489 men killed and wounded.

THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

(12th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Castle and Key superscribed "Gibraltar, 1779-83" and with the motto, "*Montis Insignia Calpe*" underneath.

"Dettingen,"

"Minden,"

"Seringapatam,"

"Indin.

"South Africa, 1851-2-3."

"New Zealand,"

"Afghanistan, 1878-80."

"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was formed in 1685. It went to Flanders in 1742, and fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy. It was one of the six British regiments upon the memorable field of Minden, on 1st August, 1759. From 1778 to 1783 it was engaged in the last and most famous of the thirteen sieges of Gibraltar, commemorated in the present regimental badge —The Castle and Key and Motto. In 1799 it took part in the storming and capture of Seringapatam, and later on saw much fighting in Cochin and Travancore. It was engaged in the Kaffir War, 1851-3, and the New Zealand War, 1860-6. It took a distinguished part in the Afghan War, 1878-80, and the Hazara Campaign, 1888. It performed much hard work in fighting and trekking during the South African War, 1899-02.

NICKNAME.

"The Old Dozen."

PRINCE ALBERT'S (Somerset L.I.)

(13th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx superscribed "Egypt." A Mural Crown superscribed "Jellalabad."

"Gibraltar, 1704-5."
"Dettingen."
"Martinique, 1809."
"Ava."
"Affghanistan."
"Ghuznee, 1839."
"Cabool, 1842."
"Sevastopol."

"South Africa, 1878-9."
"Burmah, 1885-87."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1685. It was serving in Holland, 1701-3, taking part in several sieges, including the gallant capture of Venloo. In 1704 it took part in the defence of Gibraltar, and afterwards proceeded to Spain, where it fought with much distinction as dragoons, and suffered severely at the fierce battle of Almanza. In 1727, it took part in the second defence of Gibraltar. In 1743 it fought under King George at the battle of Dettingen, and in 1745 distinguished itself at the battle of Fontenoy. It served with Abercromby in 1801, including the capture of Alexandria, and in 1809-10 shared in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. It served with distinction in the Burmese War, 1824-6. It earned a brilliant record in Afghanistan in 1839-42, by its gallant conduct at Ghuznee, and the heroic defence of Jellalabad. It served in the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Zulu War, 1878-9, and the Burmese War, 1885-7. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's army, taking a full share of the fighting and hardships of the campaign.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN

(West Yorkshire Regiment.) (14th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

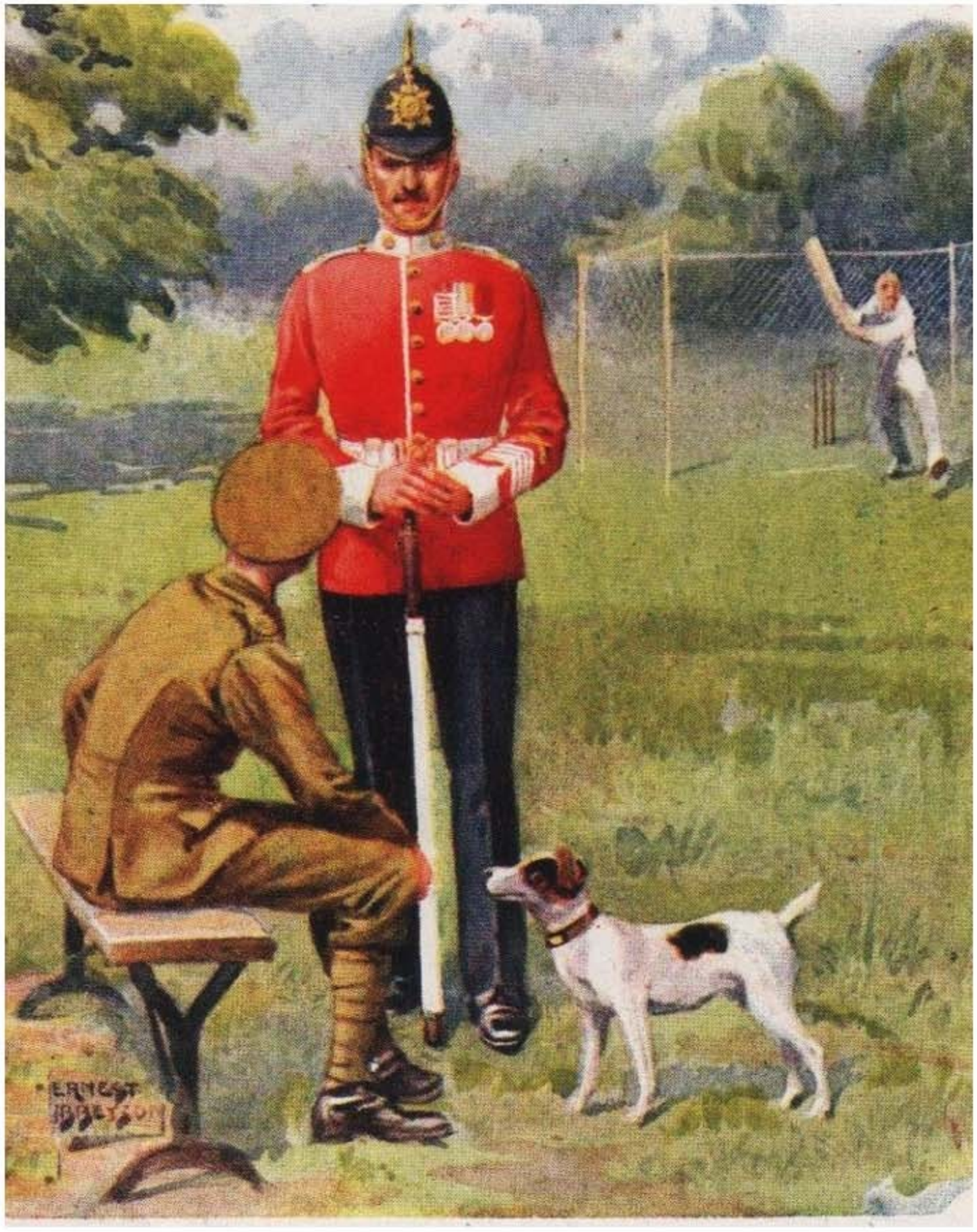
The Prince of Wales's Plume. The White Horse.
"*Nec aspera terrent.*"
The Royal Tiger, superscribed "India."

"Namur, 1695,"
"Tournay,"
"Corunna,"
"Java,"
"Waterloo,"
"Bhurtpore,"
"Sevastopol,"

"New Zealand,"
"Afghanistan, 1879-80,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. It proceeded to Flanders in 1692, and took part in the battle of Landen and the siege of Namur, where it was conspicuous for its gallantry in the several assaults. In 1727 it took part in the defence of Gibraltar. During the French wars, 1793-4, it added to its laurels by its brilliant conduct at Famars (still commemorated in its regimental march, *Ca Ira*). As part of the "Fighting Brigade" it bore the brunt of the fighting at Tournay, and by a gallant charge turned the tide of victory. It was with Moore at Corunna, where it was specially commended for its gallantry. It suffered severely at Waterloo. It took part in the first Nepaul War, and the Pindaree War. In 1826 it was specially distinguished at the siege of Bhurtpore, where it led the assault. It took part in the Crimean War, including the storming of the Redan. It was engaged in the New Zealand War, 1860-6, and in the Afghan War, 1879-80. It took part in some of the hardest fought battles of the South African War, fully maintaining the fighting traditions of the "Old and Bold." Its losses amounted to 21 officers and 377 men killed and wounded, eloquent testimony to its gallantry and devotion to duty. It took part in the operations on the N. W Frontier of India, 1908.



THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

(15th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The White Rose.

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Louisburg,"
"Quebec, 1759,"
"Martinique, 1762."

"Havannah."
"St. Lucia, 1778."
"Martinique, 1794, 1809."
"Guadaloupe, 1810."
"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1685. It served in Flanders, 1694-7, including the siege of Namur. In 1701 it went to Holland and was engaged in many battles and sieges of Marlborough's campaigns. It was one of the regiments which gallantly led the attack at Blenheim, and specially distinguished itself at Ramillies and Oudenarde. In 1758-9 it took part under the heroic Wolfe in the capture of Louisberg and Quebec, and formed part of the army which forced the surrender of Montreal, by which the conquest of Canada was completed. In 1762 it took part in the capture of Martinique and Havana. In 1778 it took part in the capture of St. Lucia, and in 1794 in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe It again took part in the capture of Martinique in 1809, and Guadaloupe, 1810, and during the campaign of 1815 again captured Martinique from the French. It shared in the Afghan War, 1879-80. During the South African War it served in the 8th Division under Rundle, and had a full share of the fighting and hardships of the campaign.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

(16th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Namur, 1695,"
"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Surinam,"
"Chitral,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Formed in 1688 the regiment proceeded to Holland in the following year. It took part in the succeeding campaigns including the battles of Steinkirk, and Landen, the siege of Namur, and numberless other engagements down to the peace of Ryswick in 1697. To Holland again in 1701 and took part under Marlborough in no less than 34 successful battles and sieges, including Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet. It was in Holland again in 1743 and took part in the battle of Dettingen, the last occasion on which a British King commanded on the field of battle, and which was won against every adverse circumstance. It rendered signal service in the Maroon War in Jamaica in 1795, and in 1804 was present at the capture of Surinam from the Dutch. It took part in the Isazai Expedition in 1892, and in 1895 in the Chitral Expedition including the storming of the Malakand Pass. During the South African War the regiment took a gallant part in some of the hardest fought engagements of the campaign.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(17th Foot.)

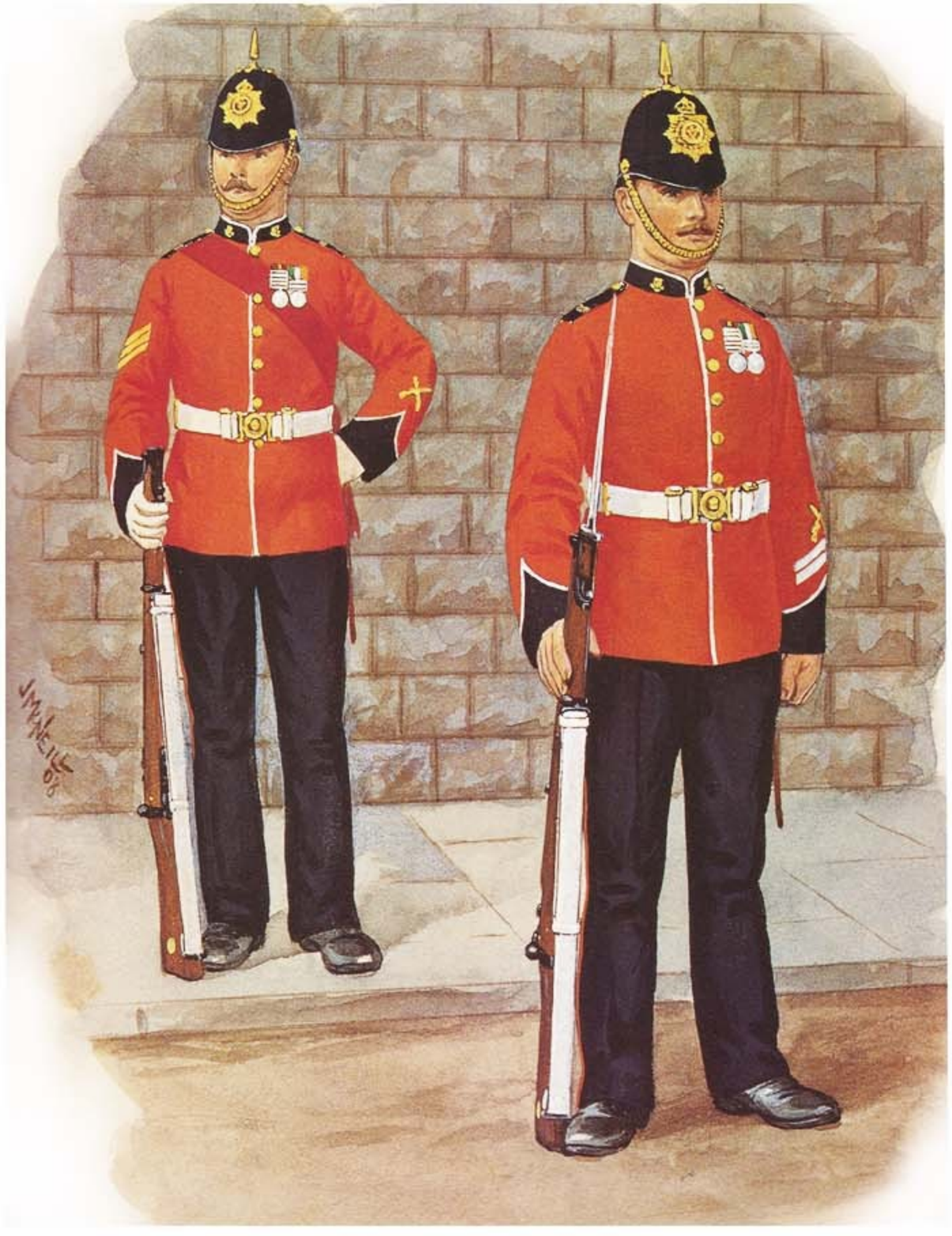
BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Tiger, superscribed "Hindoostan."

"Namur, 1695,"
"Louisburg,"
"Martinique, 1762,"
"Havannah,"
"Affghanistan, 1839"
"Ghuznee, 1839,"
"Khelat,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Ali Masjid,"
"Afghanistan, 1878-79,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Defence of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1688 It served in Flanders, 1693-7, and distinguished itself at the battle of Landen. It gallantly led the attack at the siege of Namur, with a loss of 250 officers and men. It fought in Marlborough's Campaign in Germany in 1702-4. It then proceeded to Spain, and at the fierce battle of Almanza in 1707, was all but destroyed. In 1758 it took part in the capture of Louisburg. It saw much service in India, 1804-23, its services being specially acknowledged by the grant of the badge of the Royal Tiger as a lasting testimony of the exemplary conduct of the Corps. It was with Sir John Keane in Afghanistan, 1839; and gallantly led the assault at the storming of Ghuznee, and the capture of Khelat. During the Crimean War it served through the siege of Sevastopol, including the assaults on the Redan. It served in the Afghan War, 1878-9, including the capture of Ali Masjid. It was serving in South Africa on the outbreak of the war. It took part in the battle of Talana, and in the defence of Ladysmith, one of the noblest feats in the history of the British Army. It also took a full share in the operations which followed.



THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

(18th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Harp and Crown. In each of the four corners Escocheon of the Arms of Nassau.

"*Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium.*"

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt." The Dragon, superscribed "China."

"Blenheim,"

"Ramillies,"

"Oudenarde,"

"Malplaquet,"

"Pegu,"

"Sevastopol,"

"New Zealand,"

"Afghanistan, 1879-80,"

"Egypt, 1882,"

"Tel-el-Kebir,"

"Nile, 1884-85,"

"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1684. In 1693 it went to Flanders, where its splendid valour at the assault on the Castle of Namur won the admiration of the whole army. Proceeding to Flanders again in 1701 it served with much distinction in Marlborough's campaigns. It fought in Egypt in 1801, in the China War 1840-2, and in the Burmese War 1851-2. It was present during the Crimean War, and distinguished itself at the assault on the Redan. It served in the New Zealand War 1863-6, the Afghan War of 1879, the Egyptian War of 1882, and displayed splendid qualities during the Nile Expedition of 1884. During the South African War it performed excellent service, showing wonderful spirit and endurance throughout the fighting and hardships of the campaign.

ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN

(Yorkshire Regiment.) (19th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Cypher of H.R.H. Alexandra, Princess of Wales, in gold (thereon "Alexandra"), interlaced with the Dannebrog enscribed with the date 1875, and the whole surmounted by the Coronet of the Princess.

"Malplaquet,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Tirah,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1688. It proceeded to Flanders in 1692, and fought at the battle of Landen, and the siege of Namur. In 1709 it was present at the battle of Malplaquet, and in 1710 suffered tremendous loss at the storming of Douai. In 1799 it took part in the war against Tippoo Sahib. The massacre of a portion of the regiment by the King of Candy, in 1803, forms one of the most tragic episodes in the history of the British Army. In the Crimean War it fought at Alma, Inkerman, and through the siege of Sevastopol, including the assault on the Redan. It took part in the Indian Mutiny and in the Black Mountain Expedition, 1868. It served in the Egyptian Campaign 1884-5, including the action at Giniss. It formed part of the Tirah Expedition in 1897-8. During the South African War, it took part in the fiercest battles of the campaign, particularly distinguishing itself at Paardeberg, Diamond Hill, and Belfast. Its losses during the campaign amounted to 12 officers and 282 men killed, wounded, &c., eloquent testimony to the services it so gallantly performed.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

(20th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."
The Red Rose. "*Omnia Audax.*"

"Dettingen,"
"Minden,"
"Egmont-op-Zee,"
"Maida,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Orthes."
"Toulouse,"

"Peninsula,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Lucknow,"
"Khartoum."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1688. It fought at Dettingen in 1743, and at Fontenoy in 1745. It won lasting fame on the historic field of Minden in 1759. Owing to its losses it was excused further duty, but, at its own request, resumed its portion of duty in the line. Its devoted gallantry was subsequently shown at Warburg, D nkern and Wilhelmstahl. It fought in Holland in 1799 and in Egypt in 1801. It took a gallant part in Maida in 1806, Corunna, 1808, and in several other victories of the Peninsular Campaign. During the Crimean War it fought at Alma, Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol, including the assaults of 18th June and 8th September, 1855. It was present during the Indian Mutiny, including the siege of Lucknow. It took part in the Soudan Campaign, 1897-8. During the South African War, it formed part of Buller's Army in Natal. At Spion Kop, Sir Redvers Buller states in his dispatches, "the Lancashire Fusiliers in exceptionally trying circumstances had magnificently upheld the best traditions of the British Army." Its gallantry is amply testified by its casualties, which amounted to 30 officers and 444 men killed, wounded, &c. during the war.

THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

(21st Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Thistle within the Circle, and motto of the Order of the Thistle.

In each of the four corners the Royal Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Dettingen,"
"Martinique, 1794,"
"Bladensburg,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"South Africa, 1879,"
"Burma, 1885-87,"
"Tirah,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1678. It won much honour in Marlborough's campaign, 1702-12, fighting gallantly at the four great battles of the campaign, besides numerous other engagements. It fought at Dettingen in 1743, and at Fontenoy in 1745 suffered severely. It was engaged at the battle of Val, 1747. It proceeded to the Crimea in 1854 and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, where it was much distinguished and suffered heavy loss. It served through the siege of Sevastopol including the assault on the Redan, and was present at the capture of Kinbourn. It took part in the Zulu War, 1879, and was present at Ulundi, subsequently taking part in the Sekukuni War. The gallant defence of Potchefstroom and Pretoria during the Boer rebellion added to its fine reputation. It served in the Burmese War, 1885-7, and the arduous Tirah campaign of 1897-8. During the South African War it bore a prominent part in the Relief of Ladysmith.

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

(22nd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Louisburg,"
"Martinique. 1762,"
"Havannah,"
"Meeanee,"

"Hyderabad"
"Scinde,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1689. It took part in the defence of Gibraltar in 1727. It was engaged in the expedition against Louisburg in 1758, and was present at the capture of that famous stronghold. It shared in the capture of Quebec in 1759, and subsequently in the capture of Dominica, Martinique, and Havannah. It was fighting once more in the West Indies in 1794, including the capture of several important islands. It was engaged in the Mahratta War, 1804-5, under Lord Lake, including the capture of Deig. and the desperate assaults on Bhurtpore. It took part in the capture of Mauritius in 1810. In 1843 it formed part of the force under Sir Charles Napier which destroyed the desert stronghold of Emaun Ghur. In quick succession followed the brilliant defence of Hyderabad, and the glorious battle of Meeanee, in which it led the attack. The battle of Hyderabad followed in which it again led the attack. It took part in the Chin Lushai Expedition, 1888-9. During the South African War it joined Lord Methuen's force on the Modder River, and took part in the operations leading to the capture of Cronje at Paardeberg, the occupation of Bloemfontein, and the guerilla warfare which followed.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS

(23rd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. In the first an fourth corners the Rising Sun; in the second corner the Red Dragon; in the third corner the White Horse, with motto "*Nec aspera terrent.*"
The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Namur, 1695,"
"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Dettingen,"
"Minden,"
"Corunna,"
"Martinique, 1809,"
"Albuhera,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Burma, 1885-87,"
"Relief of Ladysmith,"

"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Lucknow,"
"Ashantee,"
"South Africa, 1889-1902,"
"Pekin, 1900."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1689. It went to Flanders in 1692, and won great fame at the Siege of Namur in 1695. It served with distinction during Marlborough's campaigns, 1702-12. It won undying fame at the Battle of Minden, 1759. It fought in Egypt in 1801. During the Peninsular War, 1808-14, it fought with great distinction, particularly at the Battle of Albuhera, and the storming of Badajoz, and San Sebastian. It fought gallantly at Waterloo. It bore a prominent part in the Crimean War. It served through the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the Relief of Lucknow, and the arduous campaign which followed. During the South African War it added fresh laurels to its already splendid reputation

THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

(24th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Blenheim,"
"Ramillies,"
"Oudenarde,"
"Malplaquet,"
"Cape of Good Hope, 1806,"
"Talavera,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees"
"Nivelle,"
"Orthes,"
"Peninsula,"
"Punjaub,"
"Chillianwallah,"
"Goojerat,"
"South Africa, 1877-8-9,"
"Burma, 1885-7,"
"South Africa, 1900-2."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1689. It took part in the famous siege of Namur in 1695. In 1701 it proceeded to Holland, and bore a prominent and distinguished part at Blenheim and numerous other engagements. It fought with indescribable bravery in the campaigns in Germany, 1760-2. It was fighting in Egypt in 1801, and shared in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806. It took part in the Peninsular War, 1809-14, specially distinguishing itself by its heroic conduct at Talavera, and the storming of Burgos. It fought in the Sikh War, 1848-9, suffering severely at Chillianwallah, where it lost 23 officers and 467 men killed and wounded. Sir Charles Napier said: "Their conduct has never been surpassed by British soldiers on a field of battle." During the Zulu War, 1879, it won undying fame by its heroic defence of Rorke's Drift. It was engaged in the Burmese War, 1885-7. During the South African War it performed much hard service with a cheerfulness and endurance beyond all praise. Sixteen Victoria Crosses have been awarded to it, a greater number than to any other regiment in the army.

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

(25th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Castle of Edinburgh, with the motto, "*Nisi Dominus frustra.*"

In the first and fourth corners the Royal Crest with the motto, "*In Veritate Religionis confido.*" In the second and third corners the White Horse, with "*Nec aspera terrent.*"

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Minden,"

"Egmont-op-Zee,"

"Martinique,"

"Afghanistan, 1878-80,"

"Chitral,"

"Tirah,"

"South Africa, 1900-02."

"Paardeberg,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was formed in 1689. Proceeding to Flanders it was present at the battles of Steinkirk and Landen, and the siege of Namur. In 1727-8 it shared in the defence at Gibraltar. It took part in the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, and in the following year in the historic battle of Minden. It was engaged in the defence of Gibraltar, 1782; and, acting as Marines participated in Lord Howe's glorious victory of 1st June, 1794. It distinguished itself at Egmont-op-Zee in 1799, and in Egypt in 1801. It served in the Afghan War 1878-80, the Suakim Campaign 1888, Chitral 1895, and Tirah 1897. During the South African War it took part in the battles leading up to the capture of Pretoria, and shared in the hardships of the campaign to the conclusion of the war.

NOTE.—This regiment has the exclusive privilege of beating up for recruits in the streets of Edinburgh at any time without asking leave of the Lord Provost.

THE CAMERONIANS (Scottish Rifles).

(26th Foot and 90th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt." The Dragon, superscribed "China."

"Blenheim."
"Ramillies."
"Oudenarde."
"Malplaquet."
"Mandora."
"Corunna."
"Martinique, 1809."
"Guadaloupe, 1810."
"South Africa, 1846-7."

"Sevastopol."
"Lucknow."
"Abyssinia."
"South Africa, 1877-8-9."
"Relief of Ladysmith."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1689. Proceeding to Flanders in 1691 it fought bravely at Steinkerk & Landen and at the famous siege of Namur. To Flanders again in 1702 it took part in Marlborough's campaigns and was present at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and numerous other engagements. It served in the defence of Gibraltar 1726-7. It greatly distinguished itself at the siege of Alexandria in 1801. In 1808 it was present at the battle of Corunna, and later in the Walcheren Expedition, where it suffered severely. It served with much distinction throughout the first Chinese War 1840-2, and in the Kaffir War 1846-7. In the Crimean War it distinguished itself in the assault on the Redan. During the Indian Mutiny it served in the Relief of Lucknow, and in the subsequent operations. It was present in the Zulu War of 1878-9. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's Army in Natal, and performed much hard and good service, its casualties amounting to 22 Officers, and 241 men killed and wounded.

THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

(27th Foot and 108th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Castle of Inniskilling with three turrets, and St. George's colours flying. In each of the four corners the White Horse, with the motto "*Nec aspera terrent.*"
The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Martinique, 1762,"
"Havannah,"
"St Lucia, 1778, 1796,"
"Maida,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"South Africa, 1835, 1846-7,"
"Central India,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Ladysmith,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1689. It took part in the conquest of Canada, 1756-60, and was afterwards employed in the capture of several islands in the West Indies. It greatly distinguished itself by its gallantry at St. Lucia in 1796. It was fighting in Holland in 1799, and in Egypt at the capture of Alexandria in 1801. At the battle of Maida in 1806 its gallantry again added to its reputation. During the Peninsular War, 1808-14, it earned a full share of glory in the numerous engagements at which it was present. At the battle of Waterloo it was specially distinguished for its stubborn valour, and suffered the heaviest loss of any regiment in the field, It was fighting in South Africa in 1834-5 and again in 1846-7. Much good service was performed during the Indian Mutiny. It took part in the Tirah Campaign, 1897-8. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's army in Natal, adding further laurels to its splendid reputation, and to which its losses 34 Officers and 435 Men killed, wounded, &c., bear eloquent testimony.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(28th Foot and 61st Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Ramillies,"
"Louisburg."
"Quebec, 1759."
"Maida."
"Corunna,"
"Talavera,"
"Barrosa,"
"Albuhera."
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse."
"Peninsula."

"Waterloo,"
"Punjaub,"
"Chillianwallah,"
"Goojerat,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Delhi."
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Defence of Ladysmith,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was formed in 1694. Proceeding to Spain it took part in the battle of Almanza in 1707, where it suffered severely. It fought at Fontenoy, 1745, and took part in the capture of Louisburg, 1758, and Quebec, 1759. Its gallantry at Alexandria in 1801 won for it the unique distinction of wearing the badge at the back as well as the front of the cap. It fought with great gallantry at Maida, 1806. During the Peninsular War, 1809-14, it served with conspicuous bravery at Talavera, Salamanca, and Toulouse. It particularly distinguished itself at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In the Punjaub campaign, 1848-9, it fought at Chillianwallah and Goojerat. During the Crimean War it was engaged at Alma, Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol. In the Indian Mutiny it took part in the siege of Delhi. During the South African War, it shared in the defence of Ladysmith, the relief of Kimberley, and the battles leading up to the capture of Bloemfontein.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(29th Foot and 36th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose. "*Firm.*"

A Naval Crown, superscribed "1st June, 1794."

"Ramillies."
"Mysore."
"Hindoostan."
"Roliça."
"Vimiera."
"Corunna."
"Talavera."
"Albuhera."
"Salamanca."
"Pyrenees."
"Nivelle."
"Nive."
"Orthes."
"Toulouse."
"Peninsula."
"Ferozeshah."
"Sobraon."
"Punjaub."
"Chillianwallah."
"Goojerat."
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1694. It went to Germany in 1704, and shared in the glorious battle of Ramillies, 1706. It suffered severely at the Battle of Almanza in 1707. It shared in the defence of Gibraltar, 1727. It took part in Lord Cornwallis's campaigns in Madras, 1783-98, including the capture of Bangalore, Seringapatam, and Pondicherry. It showed conspicuous gallantry during the Peninsular War, 1808-14, particularly at Roliça, where it bore the brunt of the fight, and at Vimiera and Talavera. It fought bravely at Albuhera where it suffered severely. In the Sutlej campaign 1845-6, it added to its laurels by its gallant conduct at Ferozeshah and Sobraon. It was present in the Punjaub campaign, 1848-9, including the battle of Chillianwallah, and the great victory at Goojerat. During the South African War it performed much hard service, including the operations in the Witteborgen, and the gallant defence of Ladybrand, ever maintaining its proud motto "Firm."

THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

(30th Foot and 59th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Cape of Good Hope, 1806."
"Corunna."
"Java."
"Badajoz."
"Salamanca."
"Vittoria."
"St. Sebastian."
"Nive."
"Peninsula."

"Waterloo."
"Bhurtpore."
"Alma."
"Inkerman."
"Sevastopol."
"Canton."
"Ahmad Khel."
"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
"Chitral."

"South Africa, 1900-2."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Formed in 1702 for service as Marines it shared in the capture of Gibraltar in 1704, and in the great sea-fight off Malaga that followed. In 1727-8 it took part in the defence of Gibraltar. It served in the blockade of Malta in 1800, and with Abercromby in Egypt in 1801. It was with the force which captured the Cape of Good Hope in 1806. During the Peninsular War it fought at Corunna, and in several victories of that memorable campaign. It was present at Waterloo, and in the Mahratta War of 1817-9. In 1825 it distinguished itself at the capture of Bhurtpore. During the Crimean War it gained much credit for its gallant conduct, particularly at Inkerman. It shared in the storming of Canton in the China War of 1857. It served with distinction during the Afghan War, 1878-80, and in the Chitral Expedition of 1895. During the South African War the fighting and hard work which fell to its lot was gallantly and cheerfully performed.

NICKNAMES.

"The Triple XXX's."; "The Three Tens";
"The Lily Whites."

THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

(31st Foot and 70th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Gibraltar, 1704-6."
"Dettingen."
"Martinique 1794."
"Guadaloupe, 1810."
"Talavera."
"Albuhera."
"Vittoria."
"Pyrenees."
"Nivelle."
"Nive." "Orthes."
"Peninsula."

"Cabool, 1842."
"Moodkee."
"Ferozeshah."
"Aliwal."
"Sobraon."
"Sevastopol."
"Taku Forts."
"New Zealand."
"Afghanistan." 1878-79."
"Suakin, 1885."

"South Africa, 1899-1902." "Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1702. Formed as a marine corps, for many years it did good service afloat and ashore. It went to Flanders in 1742 and fought at Dettingen, where its gallant bearing attracted the notice of King George II It distinguished itself by its conspicuous bravery at Fontenoy in 1745. It was fighting in the West Indies, 1794-6. It performed distinguished service in the Peninsula War, 1809-14, particularly at Talavera and Albuhera. The burning of the "Kent" with a wing of the regiment on board, forms one of the most thrilling episodes of shipwreck which British regimental history affords. Owing to the splendid discipline of the men 550 people out of 637 were saved. It took part in the Afghan War, 1842. It greatly distinguished itself during the Sikh War, 1845-6. It took part in the Crimean War, the China War, 1860, the New Zealand War, of 1878-9, and the Egyptian War, 1885. During the South African War it formed part of the army under Buller in Natal. It took a prominent part in the relief of Ladysmith, and had much hard work in the guerilla warfare which followed.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

(32nd and 46th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Gibraltar, 1704-5,"
"Dettingen,"
"St. Lucia, 1778,"
"Dominica,"
"Roliça,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Salamanca,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"

"Orthes,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"Punjaub,"
"Mooltan,"
"Goojerat,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Lucknow,"
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Tel-el-Kebir,"
"Nile, 1884-85,"

"South Africa, 1899-1902." "Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was formed in 1702, and served as Marines in the defence of Gibraltar in 1704-5. It went to Flanders in 1742 and fought gallantly at Dettingen, and at Fontenoy. It took part in the conquest of Canada in 1760. In 1807 it was present at the capture of Copenhagen. The honours on the colours show the distinguished part it took in the Peninsular War. In the Waterloo campaign it was present at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, and of a total strength of 630 all ranks, lost in killed and wounded 530 Officers and Men, and not one absentee. It fought in the Second Sikh War, and during the Crimean War performed good service in the trenches before Sevastopol. Its heroic defence of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny are undying pages in its history. It was in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, Nile Expedition of 1884, and later on saw service in Burmah and the Tirah Expedition. The South African War added to its laurels, the regiment being engaged in some of the hardest fought battles of the war.

NICKNAMES.

"Red Feathers"; "The Lacedemonians"; "Murray's Bucks."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S (WEST RIDING REGIMENT).

(33rd Foot and 76th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The late Duke of Wellington's Crest, with the motto in an escroll above, "*Virtutis fortuna comes.*" The Elephant superscribed "Hindoostan."

"Dettingen,"
"Mysore,"
"Seringapatam,"
"Ally Ghur,"
"Delhi, 1803,"
"Leswarree,"
"Deig,"
"Corunna,"
"Nive,"
"Peninsula,"

"Waterloo,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Abyssinia,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1702. It proceeded abroad in the same year, and in 1705 was present at the storming of Valentia. In 1707 it was all but annihilated at the battle of Almanza. In 1743 it bore a distinguished part at the battle of Dettingen, and also at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. It subsequently went back to Flanders. In an affair on the Jaar, near Tongres, 7th October, 1846, according to a *Gazette Extraordinary* it "petitioned to attack the enemy, and did it with so good a countenance that they got a great reputation." It fought gallantly in the Mysore Campaign, and, in the Mahratta War, 1803-5, its glorious deeds earned for it a special set of colours in addition to the usual regimental colours. It was present in the Peninsular Campaign, and in the Waterloo Campaign suffered heavily both at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. It served in the Light Division during the Crimean Campaign, and fought with distinction at Alma, Inkerman, through the siege of Sevastopol, and the attack on the Quarries. It was engaged in the latter part of the Indian Mutiny. It served in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867, and was present at the storming of Magdala. During the South African War it performed good service at Paardeberg and Rhenoster Kop. Its losses during the war amounted to 20 officers and 318 non-commissioned officers and men killed, &c.

THE BORDER REGIMENT.

(34th Foot and 55th Foot.)
BATTLE HONOURS.

A Laurel Wreath. The Dragon, superscribed "China."

"Havannah,"
"St. Lucia, 1773,"
"Albuhera,"
"Arroyo dos Molinos,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"

"Orthes,"
"Peninsula,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Lucknow,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1702. It was fighting under Marlborough, 1709-12. It served in the defence of Gibraltar, 1726-7. It was at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745, its heroic conduct on that occasion being commemorated by the laurel wreath on the colours. It took part in the conquest of Canada, 1757-60. It was engaged throughout the Peninsular War, 1809-14. It fought in the stubborn fight at Albuhera, and many other engagements. At Arroyo dos Molinos it performed one of the most brilliant feats of the war: single handed it made prisoners of Prince d'Aremburg and an immense suite, also the French 34th Regiment, the drums and drum-major's staff of which were long after used in the British 34th, and are still in its possession. It took part in the China War, 1840-2, greatly distinguishing itself at the capture of Chusan. During the Crimean War it fought at Alma, Inkerman and the siege of Sevastopol. In the Indian Mutiny it fought with distinction at Cawnpore, the storming of Meeangunge, and the siege and capture of Lucknow. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's Army in Natal, and bore a prominent part in the fierce battles of the early part of the war, and in the harassing campaign which followed.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

(35th Foot and 107th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose.
The White (Rousillon) Plume.

"Gibraltar, 1704-05,"
"Louisburg,"
"Quebec, 1759,"
"Martinique, 1762,"
"Havannah,"
"St. Lucia, 1778,"
"Maida,"
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Nile, 1884-85,"
"Abu Klea,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised by the Earl of Donegal in 1701, and first saw service at the siege of Gibraltar in 1704, and as soon as the siege was raised took part in the capture and defence of Barcelona in 1706. It was nearly destroyed at the battle of Almanza in 1707. In 1759 it was with Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, where its gallantry won the white plume now commemorated in the Regimental Badge. It served in the campaign in Holland in 1799, in the capture of Malta in 1800, and at the battle of Maida in 1806. It did excellent service during the Indian Mutiny, suffering severely from all the hardships it went through. In 1882 it took part in the Egyptian campaign, and in 1884 in the Nile Expedition. It was fighting in India again in 1888, also in 1897-8. It was engaged in the South African War, including the hard won fights at Diamond Hill and Wittebergen.

NICKNAME.

"The Orange Lilies," from its facings and plume.

THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

(37th Foot and 67th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Tiger, superscribed "India."

"Blenheim."
"Ramillies."
"Oudenard"
"Malplaquet."
"Dettingen."
"Minden."
"Tournay."
"Barrosa."
"Peninsula."
"Taku Forts."

"Pekin."
"Charasiah."
"Kabul. 1879."
"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
"Burma 1885-87."
"South Africa, 1900-02."
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Formed in 1702 it shortly after went to Holland and bore a prominent part in Marlborough's great victories at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and in minor affairs without number. It also distinguished itself at Dettingen in 1743, and was one of the regiments which bore the brunt of the fight on the historic field of Minden, 1759. It formed a portion of the "Fighting Brigade" which greatly distinguished itself at Tournay, 1794. It was present at the brilliant victory at Barrosa, 1811. It was the first British regiment that marched across India. It did good service during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and in the China War, 1860-1. It took part in the Afghan War, 1878-80, and in the Burmese War, 1885-7. It did much hard marching and fighting during the South African War. Since the South African War it has been on field service in the Aden Hinterland, and in Somaliland, both at the same time.

NICKNAME.—"The Royal Tigers."

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

(38th Foot and 80th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS,

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Monte Video,"
"Roleia,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Busaco,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"St. Sebastian,"
"Nive,"
"Peninsula,"
"Ava,"
"Moodkee,"
"Ferozeshah,"
"Sobraon,"
"Pegu"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Lucknow,"
"Central India,"
"South Africa, 1878-79."
"Egypt, 1882."
"Nile, 1884-85."
"Kirbekan,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was formed in 1702. It was soon after sent to the West Indies, where it remained for 58 years. In the Peninsular War, 1808-14, it was distinguished for its noble courage at Roleia and Vimiera. It fought at Corunna, Busaco, and in the desperate struggles at Badajos. At Salamanca, at the crowning victory of Vittoria, and at the passage of the Nive, its dash and daring added to its brilliant record. It served in the Burmese War, 1824-6, and in the Sikh War fought gallantly at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. In the Crimean War it was present at Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol. In the Indian Mutiny, it fought at Cawnpore, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow. It took part in the Zulu War, 1878-9, the Egyptian War, 1882, and the Nile Campaign, 1884-5. During the South African War it performed much arduous work with the 8th Division, including the capture of Prinsloo and 4,150 prisoners, and was actively employed until the end of the war.

THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

(39th Foot and 54th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

"*Primus in Indis.*"

The Castle and Key, superscribed "Gibraltar," and with the Motto "*Montis Insignia Calpe*" underneath.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Plassey,"

"Martinique, 1794,"

"Marabout,"

"Albuhera,"

"Vittoria,"

"Pyrenees,"

"Nivelle,"

"Nive,"

"Orthes,"

"Peninsula,"

"Ava,"

"Maharajpore,"

"Sevastopol,"

"Tirah,"

"South Africa, 1899-1902,"

"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1702. It proceeded to India in 1754. During Clive's campaign it displayed conspicuous gallantry at Plassey, and several other engagements. It took part in the defence of Gibraltar, 1779-83. In Egypt in 1801 it was distinguished for its heroic gallantry at the capture of Fort Marabout. During the Peninsular War, 1809-14, it fought at Albuhera, and several important actions during the war. It was in the Burmese War, 1824-6, the Mahratta War, 1843, and the Crimean War, 1854-6. It displayed a noble example of discipline on board the Transport "Sarah Sands," when that ship caught fire while proceeding with the regiment to India to take part in suppressing the Indian Mutiny. It took part in the Tirah Expedition, 1897-8. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's Army, and fully upheld the grand traditions of the past.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS

(South Lancashire Regiment).
(40th Foot and 82nd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales.
"Louisburg,"
"Monte Video,"
"Rolein,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Talavera,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Lucknow," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Ladysmith."

"Egypt."

The Sphinx, superscribed

"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Niagara,"
"Waterloo,"
"Candahar, 1842,"
"Ghuznee, 1842,"
"Cabool, 1842,"
"Maharajpore,"
"Sevastopol,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1717. It was much distinguished in Egypt in 1801, for its gallant conduct at Alexandria. It gained a brilliant record during the Peninsular War, 1808-14, at Talavera, Vittoria, Salamanca, and at various actions in the Pyrenees, where Wellington described its conduct as "the admiration of all who witnessed it." At the battle of Waterloo, it fully upheld the high reputation it had earned in the Peninsula. It was present in the Afghan War, 1842, including the capture of Ghuznee, Kandahar, and Cabool. It took part in the Mahratta War, 1843, on which occasion it much distinguished itself at the battle of Maharajpore, where it captured 28 guns and 4 stands of Colours. During the Crimean war it took part in the siege of Sevastopol. During the Indian Mutiny, it was present at the relief of Lucknow, and saw much hard fighting in the operations which followed. It took part in the New Zealand War, 1860-5. It fought with distinction during the South African War, particularly at Pieter's Hill and the defence of Fort Itala.

THE WELSH REGIMENT

(41st Foot and 69th Foot)

BATTLE HONOURS

The Rose and Thistle on the same stalk, within the Garter. In the first and fourth corners the Royal Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown, in the second and third corners the Plume of the Prince of Wales.

"Gwell angau na Chywilydd."

A Naval Crown, superscribed "12th April, 1782.

"Martinique," 1762,"
"St. Vincent,"
"Bourbon,"
"Java,"
"Detroit."
"Queenstown,"
"Miami"
"Niagara."
"Waterloo,"
"Ava."

"Paardeberg."

"Candahar." 184[illegible]"
"Ghuznee, 1842,"
"Cabool, 1842,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman"
"Sevastopol,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The 1st Battalion was raised in 1719, and the 2nd Battalion in 1756. It was present at the capture of Belle Isle in 1761, and St. Lucia in 1778. As marines it fought under Nelson at the battle of St. Vincent. Its heroic conduct when the native regiments mutinied at Vellore in 1806, averted a most serious disaster. It was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo where it suffered heavy losses. It took part in the Mahratta War, 1817-19, including the storming of Sholapur and numerous other engagements. It served with distinction throughout the Burmese War, 1824-6. It took part in the Afghan War, 1842. During the Crimean War it fought at Alma, Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol, including the attacks on the Quarries, and the assaults on the Redan. During the South African War it took part in the operations leading up to the capture of Cronje, the occupation of Pretoria, and the severe fighting which afterwards took place in the Eastern Transvaal.

THE BLACK WATCH (Royal Highlanders).

(42nd Foot and 73rd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter. The badge and motto of the Order of the Thistle. In each of the four corners the Royal Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown. The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Mysore,"
"Mangalore,"
"Seringapatam,"
"Corunna,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"

"South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3,"
"Alma,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Lucknow,"
"Ashantee,"
"Egypt, 1882-84."
"Tel-el-Kebir,"
"Nile, 1884-85,"
"Kirbekan."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Paardeberg"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This famous corps was formed in 1739. Five years later its gallantry at Fontenoy was the theme of admiration throughout all Britain. It was again distinguished by its extraordinary gallantry at Ticonderoga in 1758. It won undying fame in the memorable action before Alexandria in 1801. It won much distinction in the Peninsular War 1808-14, and formed part of Picton's famous Division at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. It was present during the whole of the Crimean War. In the Indian Mutiny it fought at the battle of Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and numerous other engagements. It took part in the Ashantee War 1874, the Egyptian War, 1882, and the Nile Expedition 1884. During the South African War it formed part of the Highland Brigade, and put in much hard fighting and marching, the casualties in killed, wounded, &c., amounting to 20 officers and 523 N.C. O.'s and Men.

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

(43rd Foot and 52nd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759."
"Martinique, 1762,"
"Havannah,"
"Mysore,"
"Hindoostan,"
"Martinique, 1794,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Busaco,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Ciudad Rodrigo,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"South Africa, 1851-2-3,"
"Delhi, 1857,"
"New Zealand,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg,"

"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1741. It served under Wolfe in the capture of Quebec in 1759, and in the subsequent conquest of Canada. It took part in the campaign against Tippoo Sahib in 1790-1. It was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1794, and at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807. As part of the Light Division in the Peninsular War it was famous for its conspicuous gallantry on all and every occasion. At Waterloo it more than upheld its glorious traditions. It served in the Kaffir War, 1851-3, and, that its discipline was equal to its bravery, was shown by the conduct of the men at the wreck of the "Birkenhead," 1852. During the Indian Mutiny it was continuously engaged with the rebels, and fully maintained its high reputation. It was in the New Zealand War, 1864-6, and the Tirah Expedition, 1897-8. During the South African War it distinguished itself at Klip Drift and Paardeberg, and performed excellent service until peace was proclaimed

THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

(44th Foot and 56th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Castle and Key, superscribed "Gibraltar, 1779-83." and with the motto "*Montis Insignia Calpe*" underneath. The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt." An Eagle.

"Havannah,"
"Moro,"
"Badajoz"
"Salamanca,"
"Peninsula,"
"Bladensburg,"
"Waterloo,"
"Ava,"
"Alma,"

"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Taku Forts,"
"Nile, 1884-85,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Kimberley,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1741. It served with distinction during the famous siege of Gibraltar, 1779-83, which is commemorated by the "Castle and Key" borne on the Colours. It took part in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1794, and St. Lucia, 1796. It was fighting in Egypt in 1801. During the Peninsular War, 1810-14, it earned the name of the "Little Fighting Fours," and was particularly distinguished at the storming of Badajos, and at Salamanca where it captured a French "Eagle." With Picton's division it suffered severely at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. It was in the Burmese War, 1824-6. Through the treachery of the Afghans it was practically annihilated in the retreat from Cabul, 1841-2. During the Crimean War it was present at Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopol. It served during the Indian Mutiny, the China War, 1860, and the Nile Campaign, 1884-5. During the South African War it won high praise for endurance, and showed conspicuous gallantry on many occasions, its losses amounting to 18 Officers and 389 Men killed, wounded, etc., eloquent testimony to the service it performed.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

(Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment).

(45th Foot and 95th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Louisburg,"
"Roliça,"
"Vimiera,"
"Talavera,"
"Busaco,"
"Fuentes d'Onor."
"Ciudad Rodrigo,"
"Badajoz."
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Orthes."
"Toulouse"
"Peninsula,"
"Ava,"
"South Africa, 1846-7,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Central India,"
"Abyssinia,"
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Tirah,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1741. It fought with much gallantry during the Peninsular War, 1808-14, and with Picton in the famous "Fighting Division" bore a distinguished part in the campaign, gaining for itself the honourable nickname of "The Old Stubborns" for its gallant conduct. During the Crimean War it added to its laurels by its gallantry at Alma and Inkerman. During the Indian Mutiny it formed part of the Central Indian Field Force, and for 16 months was continually marching and fighting. It was present in the Abyssinian campaign, including the capture of Magdala. It took part in the Egyptian War of 1882. In the Tirah Campaign, 1897-8, it showed conspicuous gallantry in the memorable action at Dargai, also in the attack of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes. During the South African War it performed much good service, fully sustaining the fighting reputation of "The Old Stubborns."

THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

(47th Foot and 81st Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Red Rose.

"Louisburg."
"Quebec, 1759."
"Maida,"
"Corunna,"
"Tarifa,"
"Vittoria,"
"St. Sebastian."
"Nive"
"Peninsula,"
"Ava," "Alma,"

"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Ali Masjid,"
"Afghanistan, 1878-79"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Defence of Kimberley."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1740. It was present at the capture of Louisburg in 1758, Quebec in 1759, and Martinique in 1762. It particularly distinguished itself by its gallantry at Maida in 1806. It served with distinction during the Peninsular War, 1808-14. It took part in the Pindaree War, 1816-8, and in the Burmese War, 1825-6. During the Crimean War it fought at Alma, at Inkerman, and in the repulse of the Russian sortie of 26th October, 1854; it served throughout the siege of Sevastopol. It was at Meean Meer when the Indian Mutiny broke out, and the prompt measures taken by its Commanding Officer in disarming four Native regiments which were known to be ripe for mutiny, proved the salvation of the Punjaub at that most critical time. It rendered excellent service during the Afghan War, 1878-9, including the capture of Ali Masjid. During the South African War it formed the bulk of the regular troops which so gallantly defended Kimberley during its four months' siege. It was also present at the fierce battles leading up to the capture of Cronje, and performed much hard work during the remainder of the campaign.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

(48th Foot and 58th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Castle and Key, superscribed "Gibraltar," and with the motto "*Montis insignia Calpe*" underneath.
The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Louisburg,"
"Quebec, 1759,"
"Maida,"
"Douro,"
"Talavera,"
"Albuhera,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"

"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Sevastopol,"
"New Zealand,"
"South Africa, 1879,"
"Tirah,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Modder River."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1740. It proceeded to Flanders in 1744, and was engaged at Tournay and Fontenoy. It took part in the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and in the capture of Quebec in 1759. Its share in the defence of Gibraltar 1779-83, is commemorated by its badge, the "Castle and Key." In 1801 it fought with conspicuous gallantry at Alexandria. During the Peninsular War, 1809-14, its conduct elicited the strongest praise from Wellington. At Talavera, he declared, it saved the day by its advance and steadiness. It fought stubbornly at Albuhera, with the loss of 30 officers and 387 men kil'ed and wounded. It was engaged in the New Zealand War, 1845-7, and during the Crimean War served throughout the Siege of Sevastopol. It took part in the Zulu War, 1879, including the battle of Ulundi, and in the Boer Rebellion, 1881. It was present in the arduous Tirah Expedition including the storming of Dargai. During the South African War it took part in many severe engagements under Lord Methuen, and earned high praise from Lords Roberts and Kitchener for the work it performed.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S

(Royal Berkshire Regiment).

(49th Foot and 66th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Dragon, superscribed "China."

"St Lucia, 1778."
"Egmont-op-Zee."
"Copenhagen,"
"Douro."
"Talavera."
"Albuhera."
"Vittoria."
"Pyrenees."
"Nivelle."
"Nive."
"Orthes."

"Peninsula."
"Queenstown."
"Alma."
"Inkerman."
"Sevastopol."
"Kandahar, 1880."
"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
"Egypt, 1882."
"Suakin, 1885."

"Tofrek." "South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1714. After a long and distinguished service in the West Indies it proceeded to Holland in 1799, and was engaged at Egmont-op-Zee, and at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801. The honours on its Colours show the noble part it performed during the Peninsular War. At Albuhera officers and men gave their lives freely for the honour of their country, only 53 men being left the morning after the battle. It was engaged in the China War, 1840-2, where it showed conspicuous gallantry in capturing the heights above Canton. During the Crimean War it was engaged at Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol. During the Afghan War, 1879-80, its heroic stand at Maiwand against the whole Afghan army, affords one of the grandest examples of heroism in the annals of war. It was engaged in the Egyptian War, 1882, and in the Soudan Expedition, 1885, where its gallantry, on the occasion of the Arabs' attack on McNeill's Zareba, earned for it the title of "Royal." During the South African War it performed many harassing and trying duties.

THE QUEEN'S OWN (Royal West Kent Regt.)

(50th Foot and 97th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt."

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Almaraz,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Peninsula,"
"Punniar,"
"Moodkee,"
"Ferozeshah,"

"Aliwal"
"Sobraon,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Lucknow,"
"New Zealand,"
Egypt, 1882,"
"Nile, 1884-85,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1755. It saw much hard fighting in Egypt in 1801. It greatly distinguished itself during the Peninsular War, 1808-14, by its heroic conduct at Vimiera, at Almaraz, and in minor affairs without number. It added to its laurels at Punniar in 1843, and was conspicuous by its gallantry in the Sikh War, 1845-6, at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. During the Crimean War it fought at Alma, at Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol, including the assault on the Redan. It was present during the Indian Mutiny and took part in the capture of Lucknow, and the storming of the Kaiserbagh. It served in the New Zealand War, 1863-6, the Egyptian War, 1882, and the Nile Expedition, 1884-5. It took part in the Malakhand Expedition, 1897, and in the expedition against the Bonerwals in 1898. During the South African War, it took part in the operations leading up to the surrender of Prinsloo, and though it suffered many hardships, it always performed its duty most successfully.

THE KING'S OWN (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

(51st Foot and 105th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The White Rose. "*Cede nullis.*"

"Minden"
"Corunna,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Orthes,"
"Peninsula,"

"Waterloo."
"Pegu,"
"Ali Masjid,"
"Afghanistan, 1878-80,"
"Burma, 1885-87."
"Modder River."
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1755. It proceeded to Germany in 1758, and was one of the regiments of British Infantry that won undying fame at the battle of Minden on 1st August, 1759. It was present during the Peninsular War, 1808-14, and as a reward for its gallant conduct at Corunna, was made a Light Infantry regiment. It took part in the victory of Fuentes d'Onor, and fought with distinction in the most important battles of the campaign. It was present at the battle of Waterloo, and also at the storming of Cambray. It was engaged in the Burmese War, 1852-3, including the capture of Rangoon. It was present at the Jowaki expedition of 1877, and took a distinguished part in the Afghan War of 1878-80, including the capture of Ali Musjid. It served in the Burmese War, 1886-7, and in the Zhob Valley expedition of 1890. It took part in the Tirah expedition, 1897-8, distinguishing itself by its conduct at the Shin Kamar Pass. During the South African War it formed part of Lord Methuen's force, and took a prominent part in the actions leading up to the capture of Cronje at Paardeburg, and of Prinsloo in the Wittebergen. It performed much hard work in the guerilla warfare which followed.

THE KING'S (Shropshire Light Infantry).

(53rd Foot and 85th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The United Red and White Rose. "*Aucto splendore resurgo.*"
"Nieuport,"
"Tournay,"
"St. Lucia, 1796,"
"Talavera,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Bladensburg,"
"Aliwal,"
"Sobraon,"
"Punjaub,"
"Goojerat,"
"Lucknow,"
"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Suakin, 1885,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1755. In the Flanders campaign, 1793-5, it signalised itself by its gallant defence of Nieuport and as part of the "Fighting Brigade" shared the honours of the battle of Tournay where it was engaged single handed against the whole French Army. It took part in the capture of St Lucia, 1796. Its share in the Peninsular War, 1809-14, is shown by the honours it bears on its colours. It took part in the Mahratta War, 1817-9. During the Sikh War, 1846, it fought gallantly at Aliwal and Sobraon, and in 1846 at the crowning victory at Goojerat. It took a distinguished part in the Indian Mutiny, and was engaged at the battle of Cawnpore, the capture of Lucknow, and numerous other actions. It served in the Afghan War, 1879. It was engaged in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, including the attack on Tamai, and in the Sunkin Expedition, 1885. During the South African War, it took part in the fierce battle leading up to the capture of Pretoria, and earned a splendid reputation for gallantry, and the hard work it performed.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN

(Middlesex Regiment).

(57th Foot and 77th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. In each of the four corners the late Duke of Cambridge's Cypher and Coronet.

"Mysore,"
"Seringapatam,"
"Albuhera,"
"Ciudad Rodrigo,"
"Badajoz,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Peninsula,"

"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"New Zealand,"
"South Africa, 1879,"
"Relief of Ladysmith,"
"South Africa, 1900-02,"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1755. After seeing much hard fighting as marines it took part in the Mysore War, including the capture of Seringapatam. During the Peninsular War it established a reputation for gallantry which will ever be among its proudest remembrances. At Albuhera, where 23 officers and 400 men died with their faces to the foe, its stubborn valour gained its glorious title of "The Die-Hards." At El Bodon it was specially commended by Wellington for "steadiness, discipline and confidence" when largely out-numbered. During the Crimean War it fought at Alma, Inkerman, and at the siege of Sevastopol led the assault on the Redan. It gained great distinction during the New Zealand War for the brilliant and dashing manner in which it carried the stockades. During the South African War it formed a part of Buller's army in Natal. After Spion Kop, General Buller in his despatches said "it magnificently upheld the best traditions of the British Army throughout the long and trying day."

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

(60th Foot.)

"Celer et Audax"

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Louisburg."
"Quebec, 1759."
"Martinique, 1762."
"Havannah."
"North America, 1763-64."
"Rolica."
"Vimiera."
"Martinique, 1809."
"Talavera."
"Busaco."
"Fuentes d'Onor."
"Albuhera."
"Ciudad Rodrigo."
"Badajoz."
"Salamanca."
"Vittoria."
"Pyrenees."
"Nivelle."
"Nive."
"Orthes."
"Toulouse."
"Peninsula."
"Mooltan."
"Goojerat." "Punjaub." South Africa, 1851-2-3." "Delhi, 1857." "Taku Forts." "Pekin, 1860." "South Africa, 1879." "Ahmad Khel." "Kandahar, 1880." "Afghanistan, 1878-80." "Tel-el-Kebir." "Egypt, 1882, 1884." "Chitral." "Defence of Ladysmith." "Relief of Ladysmith." "South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This famous regiment was raised in 1755. It went to Portugal in June, 1808 and from the opening skirmish at Obidos on 15th August, two days before the battle of Roliça, down to the end of the war, took part in Wellington's Campaign in Portugal, Spain, and France. It served in the second Sikh War, including the siege of Mooltan, and the victory at Goojerat. It took part in the Indian Mutiny, including the siege and capture of Delhi, where its services were pre-eminent. It took part in the China War, 1860, and the Afghan War, 1879-80, including Roberts' famous march to Candahar, and the battle of Candahar. It served in the Egyptian War, 1882, and in the Soudan Campaign, 1884. During the South African War it added to its brilliant record especially by its gallantry in the defence of Ladysmith, and its general conduct throughout the campaign.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S

(Wiltshire Regiment).

(62nd Foot and 99th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

In each of the four corners the *late* Duke of Edinburgh's Cypher and Coronet.

"Louisburg."
"Nive."
"Peninsula."
"Ferozeshah."
"Sobraon."
"Sevastopol."
"Pekin."
"New Zealand."
"South Africa, 1879."
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1756. For its gallant defence of Carrickfergus in 1758, its buttons were marked with a "splash" to commemorate the event. After much hard service in America it joined Wellington's army in time to take part in the final battles of the Peninsular War. It took part in the great battles of the Sikh War, 1845-6, being specially distinguished for its heroic gallantry at Ferozeshah. At the same time another battalion was earning laurels in the New Zealand War. It was present in the Crimea, including the assault on the Redan. In 1860 it took part in the China War, and was afterwards employed against the Taeping rebels. During the South African War it took a full share in the fighting and hard work of the campaign.

NICKNAME.—"The Springers."

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

(63rd Foot and 96th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Guadaloupe, 1759, 1809."
"Egmont-op-Zee."
"Martinique, 1809."
"Peninsula."
"Alma."
"Inkerman."
"Sevastopol."

"New Zealand."
"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
"Egypt, 1882."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Defence of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Formed as a separate regiment in 1758, and was present at the capture of Guadaloupe in the same year. It assisted at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1794, and St. Lucia, 1796. It went to Holland in 1799 and distinguished itself at Egmont and Bergen. It served under Abercromby in Egypt, 1801, including the battle of Alexandria. It was again present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and Guadaloupe in 1810. It was in the Peninsular War 1808-11, particularly distinguishing itself at Vimiera. It bore a prominent part in the New Zealand War, 1846-7. For its share in the Crimean War it bears on its Colours the honours "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sevastopol." It served in the Afghan War, 1880, and in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. It was one of the regiments in Natal on the outbreak of the South African War, and took a gallant part in the early battles of the campaign. Its brilliant conduct during the time it was besieged in Ladysmith, particularly in the assault on 6th January, 1900, added undying fame to its gallant reputation. Its conduct throughout the war was beyond all praise. Its losses, 29 officers and 402 men killed, wounded, &c., are eloquent testimony of the work it performed.

PRINCE OF WALES'S (North Staffordshire Regt.).

(64th Foot and 98th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

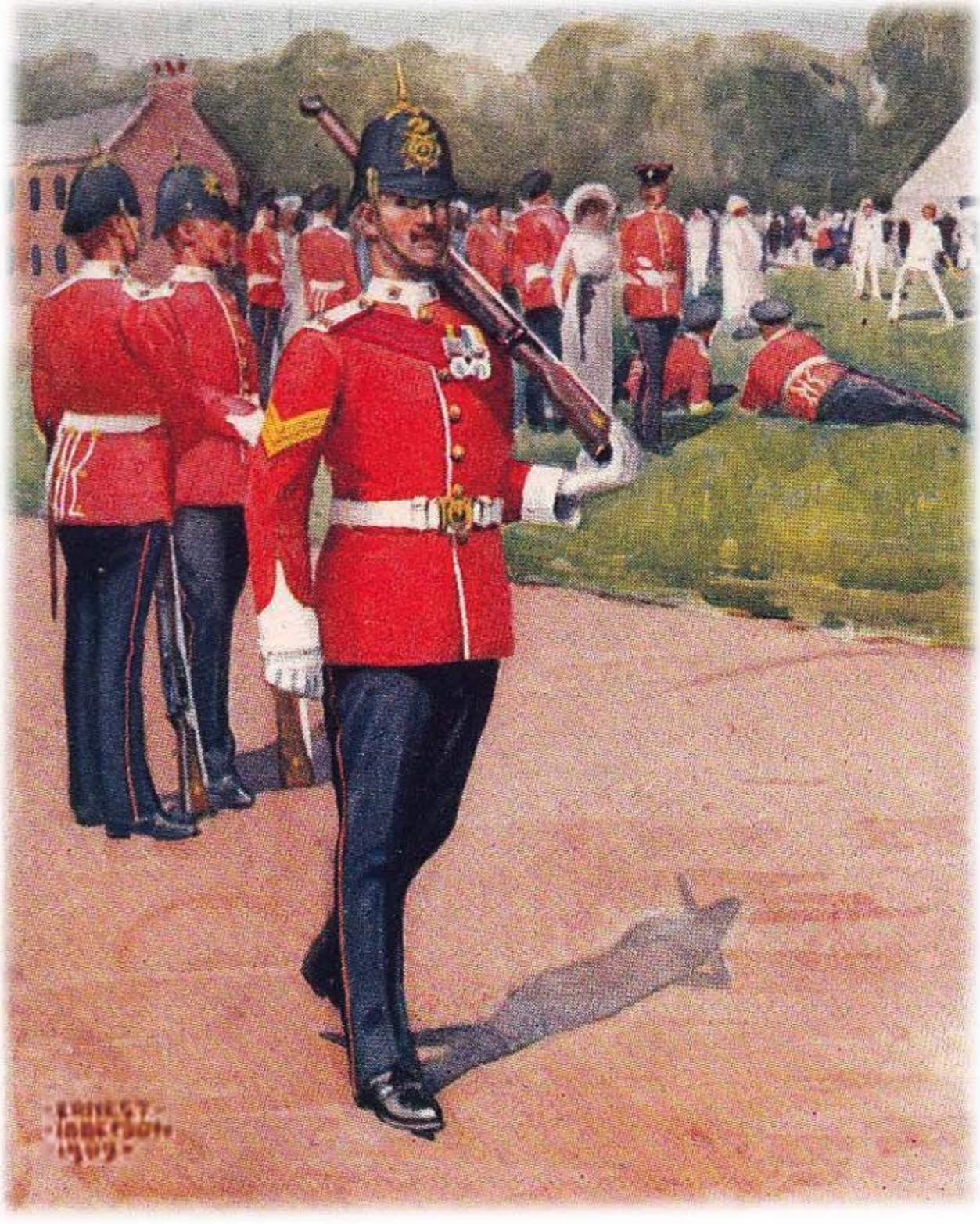
The Prince of Wales's Plume.
The Dragon, superscribed "China."

"Guadaloupe, 1759."
"Martinique, 1794."
"St. Lucia, 1803"
"Surinam,"
"Punjaub,"
"Persia,"

"Reshire,"
"Bushire,"
"Koosh-ab,"
"Lucknow,"
"Hafir,"
"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1758. In 1759 it was engaged in the capture of Guadaloupe. Its splendid discipline was shown when the "Alert" with ten companies on board struck on a rock 100 miles from Halifax, N.S., and began to fill so rapidly that there was barely time to run her on a small uninhabited island. The impulse of all was to rush on deck, but it was explained to the men that this would cause the ship to founder. Officers and men stood firm in their ranks below, the water slowly rising to above their knees, until the vessel was beached. The Duke of Wellington directed that the details should be communicated to the troops, in order that their exemplary conduct should be appreciated as it deserved. In 1842 it was engaged in the China War, and in 1848-9 in the Sikh War. It bore a prominent and distinguished part in the Indian Mutiny, particularly by its gallantry at Cawnpore. It was present at the defence of Alumbagh and the relief of Lucknow. It took part in the Dongola Expedition, 1896. During the South African War it formed part of Lord Roberts' army in the advance to Pretoria, and performed much hard work during the campaign.



THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

(65th Foot and 84th Foot.)

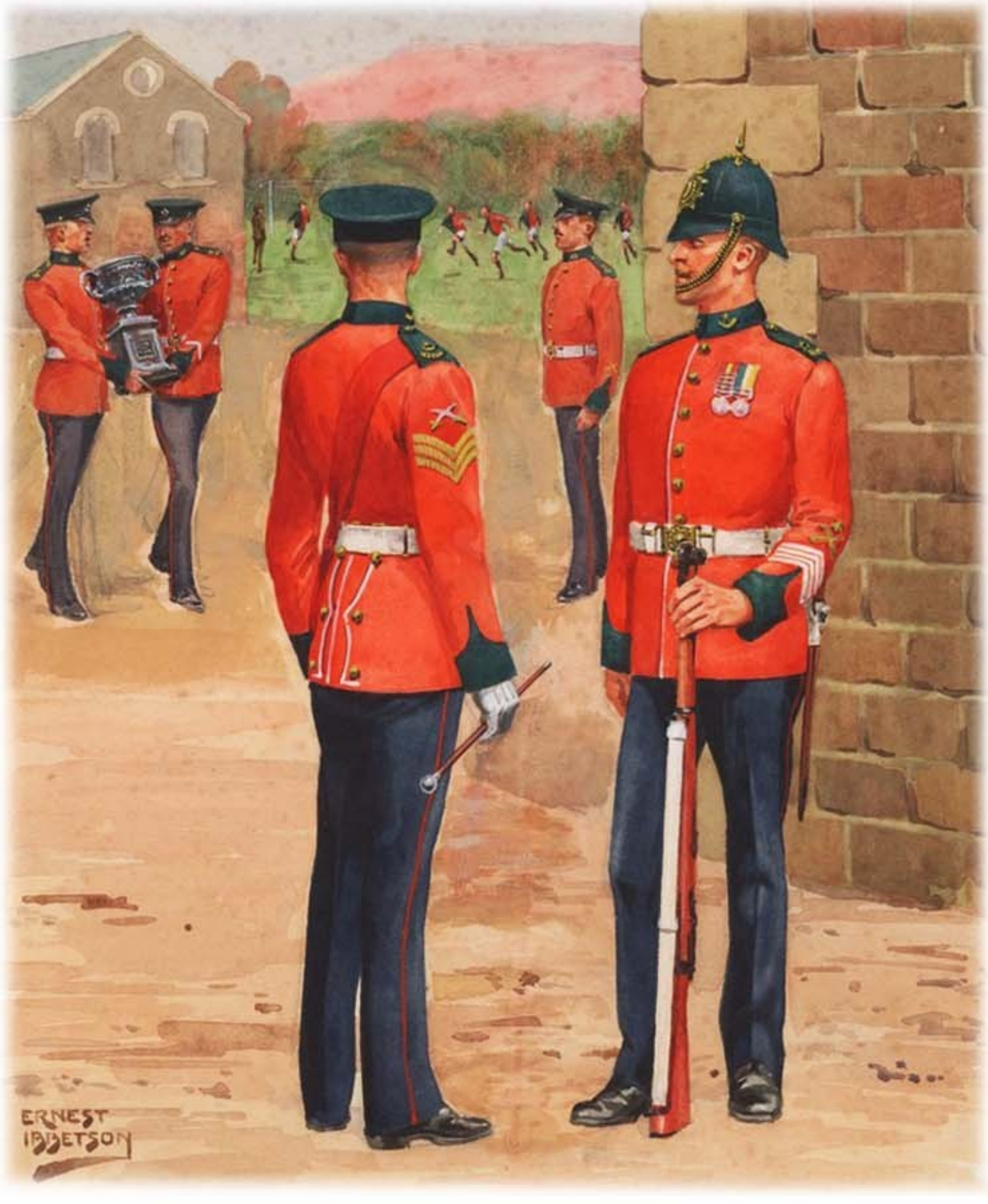
BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Tiger, superscribed "India." The Union Rose.

"Guadaloupe, 1759."
"Martinique, 1794."
"India, 1796-1819."
"Nive."
"Peninsula."
"Arabia."
"Lucknow."
"New Zealand."
"Egypt, 1882, 1884."
"Tel-el-Kebir."
"South Africa, 1899-1902."
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1758. Proceeding to the West Indies it took part in the capture of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Havana. It was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the subsequent surrender of the Dutch Fleet in the Saldanha Bay. It had some arduous work in Guzerat and Malwa in 1803-4, and assisted in several desperate assaults on Bhurtpore in 1805. Joining Wellington's army in the Peninsula in 1813, it fought gallantly at the Bidassoa and Nive, and at the investment of Bayonne. It took part in the Pindaree War, 1817-8. It was in India at the outbreak of the Mutiny, and performed many deeds of heroism during that eventful period. It took a gallant part in the New Zealand War, 1861-5. It was present in the Egyptian War, 1882. including the first fight of Kassassin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It was also present in 1884 at the battles of El Teb and Tamai. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's army in Natal, and took part in the fierce battles leading up to the relief of Ladysmith, and shared in the hardships during the remainder of the campaign.



THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY
(68th Foot and 106th Foot)

BATTLE HONOURS

The Red and White Rose

" Salamanca "
" Vittoria "
" Pyrenees "
" Nivelle "
" Orthes "
" Peninsula "
" Alma "
" Inkerman "
" Sevastopol "

" Persia "
" Reshire "
" Bushire "
" Kooshab "
" New Zealand "
" South Africa 1899-1902 "
" Relief of Ladysmith "

The Regiment was formed in 1758 when the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Regiment of Fusiliers was redesignated as the 68th Regiment of Foot. Its first engagement was raiding the French coast during the Seven Years War (1756-1763) to aid Britain's ally Frederick the Great of Prussia. During 1764-1806 the Regiment was stationed 4 times in the West Indies, earning it the motto 'Faithful' for the St. Vincent Campaign during The Second Carib War (1795 - 1797). The greatest killer during this time was Yellow Fever, in one year over 700 men died.

A former officer of the Regiment, James Hackman, gained notoriety in 1779. He was hanged for murdering Martha Ray; the Opera singer and mistress of John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, in a jealous rage after she spurned his affections.

In 1808 the 68th converted to Light Infantry, training with the 85th at Ashford, Kent under the tutelage of the master of light infantry training, Lt. Col. Franz Von Rothenburg. Light Infantry provide a skirmishing screen ahead of the main body of infantry in order to delay the enemy advance.

The Regiment moved to Spain and served during The Peninsula War (1808-1814) fighting at The Battle of Salamanca, The Battle of Vittoria, The Battle of Pyrenees and then Battle of Orthez. The Regiment was not engaged in any major actions for the next 40 years, primarily on garrison duties around the globe until it served during the Crimean War (1853-56).

In 1881 the 68th was amalgamated with the 106th Regiment of Foot (Bombay Light Infantry), which was formed in 1839 by the Honourable East India Company and served during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, to form The Durham Light Infantry. The newly formed Regiment went on to serve in India, Ireland and South Africa (1899- 1902)

THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

(71st Foot and 74th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Castle and Key, superscribed "Gibraltar, 1780-83," and with the motto "Montis Insignia Calpe" underneath.
The Elephant, superscribed "Assaye."

"Carnatic,"
"Hindoostan,"
"Sholinghur,"
"Mysore,"
"Seringapatam,"
"Cape of Good Hope, 1806,"
"Roliça,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Busaco,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Ciudad Rodrigo,"
"Badajoz,"
"Almaraz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"South Africa, 1851-2-3,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Central India,"
"Tel-el-Kebir,"
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Modder River,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1777. It went to India in 1780, and shared in all the battles in the Carnatic. It greatly distinguished itself by its heroic valour at Assaye in 1803, where every officer save one was killed or wounded. For its gallant services on this occasion, it was presented with a third Colour. It was engaged in the Peninsular War, 1808-14, where it greatly distinguished itself on every occasion. It fought at Quatre Bras, and at Waterloo, was in the final charge on Napoleon's Imperial Guard. It was present in the South African War, 1851-3, in the Crimean War, and in the Indian Mutiny. It fought in the Egyptian War, 1882, including the storming of Tel-el-Kebir. During the South African War it fought at the Modder River, and though it suffered severely at Magersfontein, it shared in the hardships of the remainder of the campaign.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

(Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's)
(72nd Foot and 78th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

In each of the four corners the late Duke of York's Cypher and Coronet. The motto "*Cuidich 'n Righ.*" The Elephant, superscribed "Assaye."

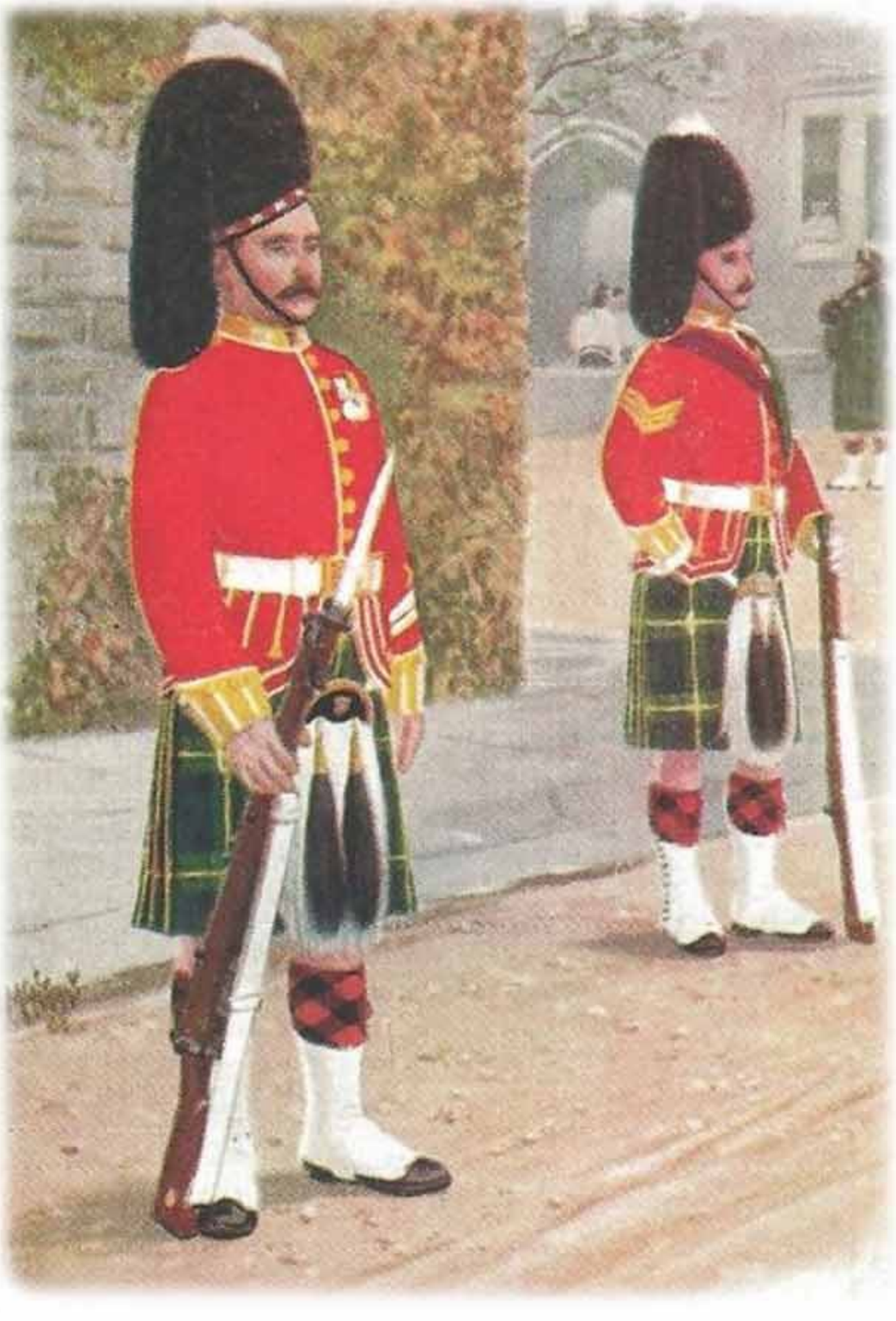
"Carnatic."
"Mysore."
"Hindoostan."
"Cape of Good Hope, 1806."
"Maida."
"Java."
"South Africa, 1835."
"Sevastopol."
"Persia."
"Koosh ab."
"Lucknow."

"Central India."
"Peiwar Kotal."
"Charasiah."
"Kabul, 1879."
"Kandahar, 1880."
"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
"Egypt, 1882."
"Tel el Kebir."
"Chitral."
"Atbara."
"Khartoum."

"South Africa, 1899-1902." "Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1778. Proceeding to India in 1780 it fought with distinction in the Carnatic and Mysore campaigns. It was in the Mahratta War, 1803-4, its stubborn valour at Assaye being acknowledged by the gift of a third Colour. During the Crimean War it took part in the siege of Sevastopol, including the assaults of 18th June and 8th September, 1855. It served in the Persian War, 1856-7. It rendered unparalleled service during the Indian Mutiny. It served with distinction during the Afghan War, 1878-80, including the capture of Peiwar Kotal, and Lord Roberts' famous march to Kandahar. It took part in the Egyptian War, 1882, Chitral, 1895, and the Soudan Expedition, 1897-8. It fought gallantly throughout the South African War, its losses amounting to 30 officers and 417 men killed, wounded, etc., eloquent testimony to the services it rendered.



THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

(75th Foot and 92nd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."
The Royal Tiger, superscribed "India."

"Mysore,"
"Seringapatam,"
"Egmont-op-Zee,"
"Mandora,"
"Corunna,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Almaraz,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Pen nsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"South Africa, 1835,"
"Delhi,"
"Lucknow,"
"Charasiah,"
"Kabul, 1879,"
"Kandahar, 1880,"

"Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884,"
"Tel-el-Kebir," "Nile, 1884-85," "Chitral." "Tirah,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902." "Paardeberg,"
"Defence of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1788. During the Peninsular War, 1808-14, it fully upheld its reputation for bravery. It won fresh laurels at Quatre Bras, and at Waterloo by its conspicuous gallantry. It served in the Kaffir War, 1853. It took a prominent part in the Indian Mutiny including the capture of Delhi, and the relief of Lucknow. It served in Afghanistan, 1878-80, including the battle of Charasiah, and Lord Roberts' famous march to Kandahar. It served in the Egyptian War, 1882, and the Nile Expedition, 1884. It took part in the Chitral Expedition, 1895, and in the Tirah Campaign, including the storming of Dargai. It took a conspicuous part in the defence of Ladysmith during the South African War, particularly in the fierce fighting which took place in the Boer attack on 6th January, 1900. Its losses during the war amounted to 46 Officers, and 481 men killed, wounded, etc., eloquent testimony of its gallant services.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

(79th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Thistle ensigned with the Imperial Crown.
The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Egmont-op-Zee,"
"Corunna,"
"Busaco,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Salamanca,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Toulouse."
"Peninsula,"

"Waterloo."
"Alma,"
"Sevastopol."
"Lucknow,"
"Egypt, 1882,"
"Tel-el-Kebir,"
"Nile, 1884-85"
"Atbara,"
"Khartoum,"

"South Africa, 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This distinguished regiment was raised in 1793, and proceeded on active service the following year. The first of its many battle honours was gained in Holland in 1799. It fought with Abercrombie in Egypt in 1801, and was present at the capture of Copenhagen, 1807. It took part in some of the most desperate engagements of the Peninsular War, and in 1815 formed part of Picton's famous Division at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, where it was specially mentioned by the Duke for its gallant services. During the Crimean War it gained the honours of Alma and Sevastopol. It arrived in India in 1857, and took a gallant part, with almost continuous fighting, in suppressing the Mutiny. It was engaged in the Egyptian War of 1882, the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, and the Soudan Expedition of 1897-8. During the South African War it performed much useful service, and bore with cheerfulness the hardships of the campaign.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

(83rd Foot and 86th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Harp and Crown, with the motto "*Quis Separabit.*"
The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"India"
"Cape of Good Hope, 1806,"
"Bourbon,"
"Talavera,"
"Busaco,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Ciudad Rodrigo,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Nivelle,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Central India,"
"South Africa 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1793. In 1794 it took part in the war then raging in San Domingo. In 1801, after a most extraordinary desert march, it took part in the capture of Cairo. In 1802 it returned to India and took part in the Mahratta War, 1803-4, where many gallant deeds were performed. In 1805 it participated in the assault on Bhurtpore, and in the following year was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. It was present in the Peninsular War, 1809-14, most of the time under Picton in the "Fighting Division," where it won much distinction for its gallantry in many of the hardest fought battles and sieges of the campaign. It also took the chief part in the capture of the Isle of Bourbon in 1810. During the Indian Mutiny it performed much arduous work. It was present at the storming of Jhansi, and greatly distinguished itself at the capture of Gwalior. In a General Order it was thanked for its gallant conduct in the campaign. During the South African War it fought under Gatacre in the early stages of the war, and by its gallantry and discipline

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

(87th Foot and 89th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. In the first and fourth corners Princess Victoria's Coronet, in the second an Eagle with a wreath of Laurel, in the third the Harp and Crown. The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt." "*Faugh-à-Ballagh.*"

"Monte Video,"
"Talavera,"
"Barrosa,"
"Tarifa,"
"Java,"
"Vittoria,"
"Nivelle,"
"Niagara,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"

"Peninsula,"
"Ava,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Egypt, 1882-1884,"
"Tel-el-Kebir,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1793, and saw active service the following year. In 1800 it took part in the capture of Malta, and then proceeded to Egypt where, under Abercromby, it was engaged in the capture of Alexandria. In 1809 it joined the Army under Wellington, in Portugal. It gained a splendid reputation in the Peninsula, specially distinguishing itself at the battle of Barrosa, where it captured the Eagle of the 8th French Regiment of Grenadiers. In 1815-16 it served in the Nepaul War, the capture of Hattrass, in 1817, and the first Burmese War, 1825-6. It formed part of the 3rd Division during the Crimean War, its services being commemorated on the Colours by the word "Sevastopol." In 1857-8 it took part in crushing the Indian Mutiny. In 1882 it was in the Egyptian Campaign, and in 1884 the Soudan Campaign. Both battalions took part in the South African War.

NICKNAMES.

"The Old Fogs." "The Eagle Takers." "The Rollickers."

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

(88th Foot and 94th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Harp and Crown, with the motto "*Quis Separabit.*"
The Elephant. The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

"Seringapatam,"
"Talavera,"
"Busaco,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Ciudad Rodrigo."
"Badajoz."
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Nivelle,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Central India,"
"South Africa, 1877-8-9,"

"South Africa, 1899-1902." "Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment was raised in 1793. It at once proceeded to Flanders and saw active service in the same year. It was present at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, and saw much arduous service in the campaigns of 1803-5. During the Peninsular War it won high distinction in many fields, being frequently mentioned for its conspicuous gallantry. During the Crimean War it fought at the Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol. During the Indian Mutiny it took part in the brilliant but arduous campaign under Sir Hugh Rose in Central India. It was engaged in the Kaffir War of 1877-8, the Zulu War of 1879 including the battle of Ulundi, and the expedition against Sekukuni. During the Boer Rebellion of 1880-1, it bore a conspicuous part, and many gallant feats of heroism were performed. During the South African War it formed part of Buller's army in Natal. At Colenso, at Tugela Heights, and on every other occasion during the war, it demonstrated that the gallant fighting spirit of the corps was still maintained.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S

(Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

(91st Foot and 93rd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

A Boar's Head, with the motto "*Ne obliviscaris*" within a Wreath of Myrtle, and a Cat with the motto "*Sans Peur*" within a Wreath of Broom, over all the label as represented in the arms of the Princess Louise, and surmounted with Her Royal Highness's Coronet. In each of the four corners the Princess Louise's Cypher and Coronet.

"Cape of Good Hope, 1806,"
"Rolein,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Alma,"
"Balaklava,"
"Sevastopol,"
"Lucknow,"
"South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3, 1879."
"South Africa, 1899-1902," "Modder River," "Paardeberg."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Regiment was raised in 1794, and took part in the Kaffir War of 1799-1800, and also in the re-capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806. The honours on the colours show the distinguished part it took in the Peninsular War. It formed part of the Highland Brigade during the Crimean War, distinguishing itself at Alma, and is the only infantry regiment with the honour Balaklava on its Colours. Who has not heard of the historic "Thin Red Line"? The splendid part the regiment took in suppressing the Indian Mutiny added undying laurels to its record. It served in the Zulu War of 1879, and the North-West Frontier in 1897-8. It took a prominent part in the fighting during the South African War, its casualties amounting to 19 Officers, and 305 N.C.O's and Men killed and wounded.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGT.

(Royal Canadians).
(100th Foot and 109th Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. In each of the four corners a Maple Leaf.

"Niagara," "South Africa,

"Central India." 1900-02."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The regiment owes its origin to Canadian loyalty at the period of the Indian Mutiny. In 1859 His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, presented the regiment with colours, this being his first public act. The 2nd Battalion was raised in Poona in 1853 as part of the Honourable East India Company's forces. During the Indian Mutiny it received its "baptism of fire" at the capture of Ratgur, and took part in numerous engagements including the capture of Jhansi, the battles of Koouch, Kalpee, and Morar, and the re-capture of Gwalior; in all of which it displayed conspicuous gallantry. It was incorporated into the British Army in 1862. In 1865 while quartered at Aden it took part in two expeditions against Arab tribes who had stopped supplies to Aden. During the South African War it formed part of the 8th Division under Sir Leslie Rundle, which had one of the hardest tasks of the war.

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

(101st & 104th Foot).

BATTLE HONOURS.

A Shamrock. The Royal Tiger.

"Plassey,"
"Condore,"
"Masulipatam,"
"Badara,"
"Buxar,"
"Rohilcund, 1774 and 1794,"
"Carnatic,"
"Sholingur,"
"Guzerat,"
"Deig,"
"Bhurtpore,"
"Afghanistan,"

"Ghuznee, 1839,"
"Ferozeshuhur,"
"Sobraon,"
"Punjaub,"
"Chillianwallah,"
"Goojerat,"
"Pegu,"
"Delhi,"
"Lucknow,"
"Burma, 1885-87,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This brave old Corps was formed by Lord Clive in 1756. It took part in all the great campaigns of that eventful time including the battle of Plassey, the actions in all cases being fought against greatly superior numbers. The honours on its colours show the brilliant services it rendered during the first fifty years of its existence. It was at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1825, and the Afghan War, 1839-40. It also took a distinguished part in the first Sikh War. In the second Sikh War it shared in the victories of Chillianwallah and Goojerat; and also served in the second Burmese War, 1851-53. During the Indian Mutiny it fought throughout the siege of Delhi, also at Cawnpore and Lucknow. Both battalions were in the South African War and performed excellent service.

NICKNAME.

"The Dirty Shirts," from fighting in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

(102nd Foot and 103rd Foot.)

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Tiger, superscribed "Plassey," "Buxar," and with motto "*Spectamur Agendo*" underneath.
The Elephant, superscribed "Carnatic," "Mysore."

"Arcot,"
"Condore,"
"Wandewash,"
"Sholingur,"
"Nundy Droog,"
"Amboyna,"
"Ternate"
"Banda,"
"Pondicherry,"
"Mahidpoor,"

"Guzerat,"
"Seringapatam,"
"Kirkee,"
"Beni Boo Ally,"
"Aden,"
"Punjaub,"
"Mooltan,"
"Goojerat,"
"Ava,"
"Pegu,"

"Lucknow," "South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Formed from independent companies in 1748. In 1751 it took part in the capture of Arcot, and fought in the famous victory of Plassey, in 1757. It was at the battle of Condore, the siege of Madras, and a host of other battles and sieges of what has not inaptly been called the Homeric age of Anglo-Indian history. From 1778-83 it was continually engaged on active service, and again from 1791-3. It served through the Pindaree War, 1817-19, and the Burmese War, 1824-6. It served in the Punjaub, 1848-9, including the battles of Mooltan and Goojerat. It fought with conspicuous gallantry during the Indian Mutiny, including the capture of Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the final campaign in Oude. During the South African War it added undying fame to its already brilliant history. Its gallantry at Colenso and Tugela Heights will be ever remembered. Its losses amounted to 32 Officers and 617 men killed and wounded, a noble testimony to its valour and devotion to duty.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince Consort's Own).

BATTLE HONOURS.

"Copenhagen,"
"Monte Video,"
"Roliça,"
"Vimiera,"
"Corunna,"
"Busaco,"
"Barrosa,"
"Fuentes d'Onor,"
"Ciudad Rodrigo,"
"Badajoz,"
"Salamanca,"
"Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees,"
"Nivelle,"

"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouse,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3"
"Alma,"
"Inkerman"
"Sevastopol"
"Lucknow"
"Ashantee, 1873-4,"
"Ali Masjid,"
"Afghanistan, 1878-9,"
"Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum," South Africa, 1899-1902,"
"Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This famous corps was raised in 1800. It formed part of the Light Division during the Peninsular War, and the brilliant name it earned for itself in those days has been maintained throughout its history. No less than 17 battle honours were added to its roll of glory between the years 1807-15. It was present in the Kaffir War, 1846-7, and again in 1851-3. During the Crimean War it took part in the battle of Alma and was prominently engaged at Inkerman and the siege of Sevastopol. During the Indian Mutiny it took part in the relief of Lucknow, and in the subsequent operations. It was in the Ashanti War, 1874, the Afghan War, 1878-9, the Burmese War, 1885-7, and the Soudan, 1899. During the South African War it took part in both the defence and the relief of Ladysmith, adding on every occasion to its already glorious reputation. The words addressed to it by King William IV. are as applicable to-day as then:—"And what more can be said of you, Riflemen, than that wherever there has been fighting there you have been, and wherever you have been you havedistinguished yourselves."

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Although the Army Service Corps can only date its present organisation from 1888, it has a much longer existence, being directly descended from the "Corps of Royal Waggoners," founded in 1794 for the great war with France. This Corps reappeared in the Waterloo Campaign as the "Royal Wagon Train." In 1888 the Army Service Corps as now constituted, was brought on the strength of the Army. The Corps is perhaps the most interesting unit in the Army, owing to its varied duties and responsibilities. The Supply branch provides the Army with forage, bread and meat in peace and war, the Corps Field Butcheries and Bakeries being far in advance of anything possessed by other nations. The Supply also provides most of the general clerical staff of the Army. The Transport branch has duties equally important and varied. Transport both by land and inland waters comes within their duties, and such widely separated means of transport as camels and canal boats, mules and motors, draught horses and donkeys, traction engines and wagons of all sorts and sizes, needing extensive and peculiar knowledge. During the South African War the extraordinary demands made upon the Corps tested fully the soundness of the organisation, and its system of expansion.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Within a laurel wreath surmounted by a crown the rod of Æsculapius with a serpent entwined. "*In Arduis Fidelis.*"

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

It was not until the Peninsular War that medical officers were appointed to accompany an army in the field. During the long reign of peace which followed Waterloo, ordinary cases of sickness were looked after by regimental surgeons and hospital sergeants in regimental hospitals, so that when war against Russia came suddenly upon England in 1854 the medical organisation was found sadly wanting. The Army Hospital Corps was then organised the first school being formed at Chatham. Since then the changes in medical organisation have been many, the present title of Royal Army Medical Corps dating from 1898. From the earliest days the medical service has a history second to none in personal devotion to that army of which it is an essential part. No real reform in the soldier s condition but may be traced to the urgent representation of the medical officer, who, in the hard days of past neglect and want of sympathy with the soldier, never faltered in devotion to his betterment, and triumphed in the end. The record of the medical branch of the British Army is indeed a glorious one, those cases alone which have been officially recognised having gained more Victoria Crosses than any other individual corps in the British Army.

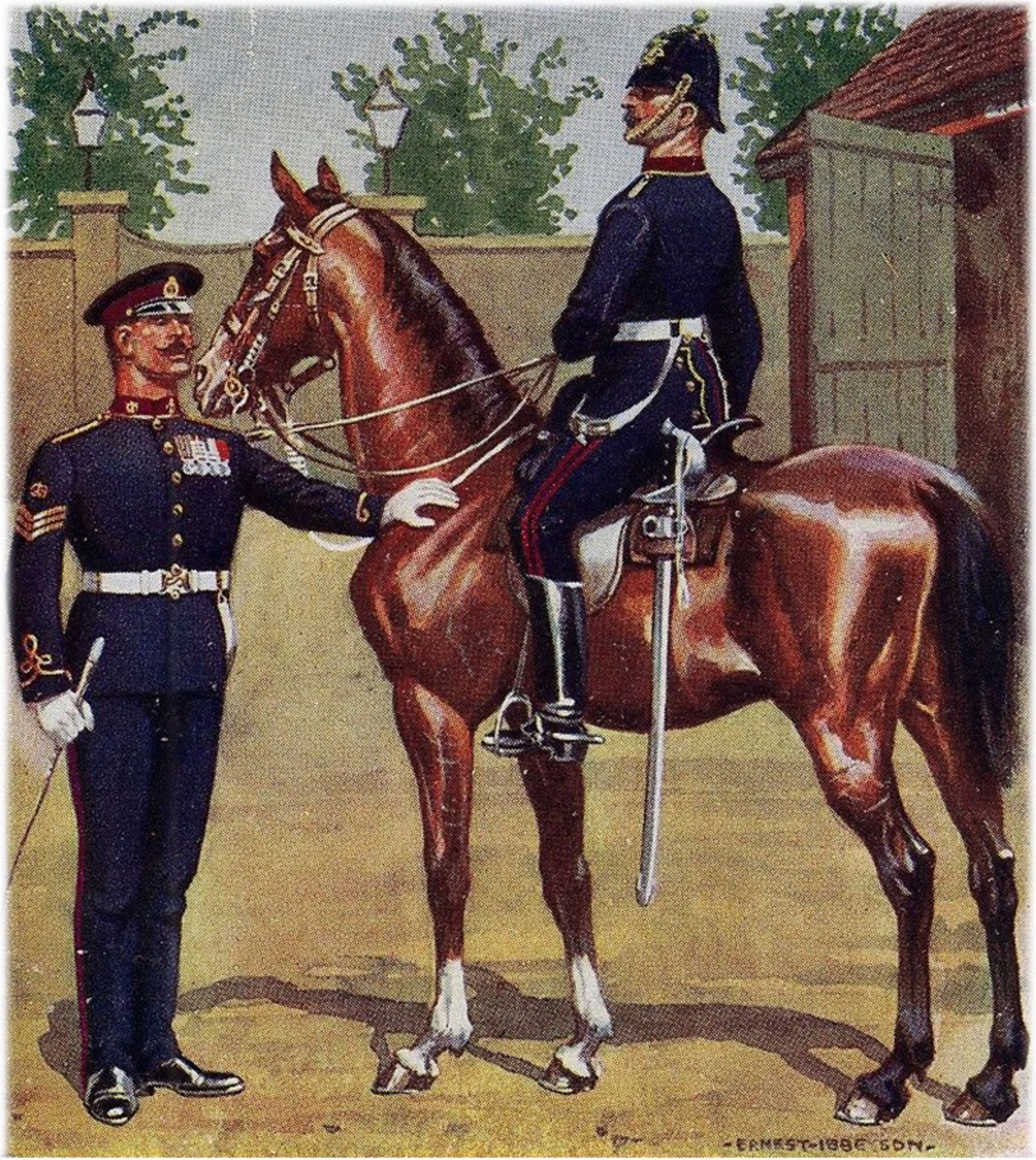
ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

Although the Army Ordnance Corps has only been in existence as a separate unit since 1881, its antiquity passes beyond the limits of recorded history. At one time civilian, at another military, now associated with Artillery, now with Engineers, it carries us back a long way into the remote history of the British Forces, covering a period of 500 years. The more modern history begins in 1825, when a Royal Warrant was issued to govern that part of the civil establishment of the ordnance known as the "Store Branch" of the War Office. This Warrant continued in force until 1857. It was re-organised in 1861. In 1875 it formed an independent department of the Army Service Corps, and in 1877 the four companies doing Ordnance Store duties were styled the Ordnance Store branch of the Army Service Corps. In 1881 these companies were formed as a separate unit as the Ordnance Store Corps. The organisation has since increased to twenty-four companies, and the title changed to Army Ordnance Corps. Its duties in connection with supplies of arms, ammunition, accoutrements, etc., both in peace and war, are specially important, and though the nature of these duties preclude it from sharing the glamour which surrounds the glorious history of the combatant Services, it none the less deserves to be gratefully remembered as contributing in no small degree to the victorious achievements of the Army on which are laid the foundations of the British Empire.

ARMY PAY CORPS.

If the saying, "Happy is the nation that has no history," can be applied to a Department of the Army, then the members of the Army Pay branch of the Service may be congratulated, for owing to the special nature of their duties, they can boast of no traditions. The Army Pay Department was first formed in 1878, the whole tone of the Department being at once raised by the introduction of a body of men of a social standing equal to the officers of the rest of the Army. In addition to this gain there was the further one of co-operation. No sooner was the Army Pay Department formed than a spirit of *esprit de corps* at once rose within it, and the work since performed bears high testimony to their efficiency. Enlistments are not made into the Army Pay Corps. The officers and men are voluntary transfers from other branches of the Service. The pay of the non-commissioned officers and men is good, and promotion goes by length of service. In 1905 the Army Accounts Department was formed, consisting of Officers of the Army Pay Department and civilian Accountants. The system was found unsatisfactory, and on 1st January, 1910, the accounts of the Army were once more handed over to the Officers and Men of the Army Pay Department and Corps.



ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

At the beginning of the last century, in consequence of the enormous losses incurred, the Government decided to provide army horses with proper medical treatment, and to inaugurate a system of shoeing on rational principles. In 1802 the new system was in full force. During the long peace succeeding Waterloo there is little to record, but on the outbreak of the Crimean War renewed activity set in, several changes took place, but it was not until 1881 that the Veterinary Service was organised into a special department. Under the new organisation all regimental appointments excepting those in the Household Cavalry were abolished, and officers of the Veterinary Department were attached to cavalry regiments and other corps as their services were required. In 1891 substantive military rank was granted to Officers of the Department. At the present moment it may be safely said that the general management in health and disease of horses of the British Army is superior to that of any other Army, and "to give honour to whom honour is due" it must be said that this excellent system has been mainly built up by the Army Veterinary Department, or as it is now styled the Army Veterinary Corps. It only remains to add that of the active services of the British Army, the Veterinary Corps has taken its full share in every campaign in which it has been engaged.

MILITARY FOOT POLICE.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Corps of Military Foot Police is recruited by transfers from the Cavalry of the Line. Only men of good characters with one good conduct badge and at least four years service are accepted, and are not finally transferred until after a probationary period of six months. There are no privates in the corps, all men on transfer being appointed lance-corporal. Detachments are stationed in garrison towns at home, and in some stations abroad, a large detachment being stationed in Egypt, for the purpose of maintaining order amongst soldiers. At home their duties are confined to policing garrison towns, but on foreign, and particularly on active service, their duties are far more important. A Provost Marshal is usually appointed who has power to arrest and detain for trial persons subject to Military Law committing offences, but he cannot inflict punishment on his own authority. Firm in the execution of their duty, their tact and good judgment in dealing with cases which come under their notice is appreciated by all ranks of the service.

NICKNAME:—The Red Caps.

MILITARY MOUNTED POLICE.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

The Corps of Military Mounted Police is recruited by transfers from the Cavalry of the Line. Only men of good characters with one good conduct badge and at least four years service are accepted, and are not finally transferred until after a probationary period of six months. There are no privates in the corps, all men on transfer being appointed lance-corporal. Detachments are stationed in garrison towns at home, and in some stations abroad, a large detachment being stationed in Egypt, for the purpose of maintaining order amongst soldiers. At home their duties are confined to policing garrison towns, but on foreign, and particularly on active service, their duties are far more important. A Provost Marshal is usually appointed who has power to arrest and detain for trial persons subject to Military Law committing offences, but he cannot inflict punishment on his own authority. Firm in the execution of their duty, their tact and good judgment in dealing with cases which come under their notice is appreciated by all ranks of the service.

NICKNAME:—The Red Caps.